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Directory of Federal Regulatory Agencies

Third Edition 1981

Compiled by Ronald J. Penoyer

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Center for the
Study of
American Business
Washington University · St. Louis

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PREFACE

This third edition of the *Directory of Federal Regulatory Agencies*, compiled at the Center for the Study of American Business, continues the tradition of providing current and comprehensive information on the wide-ranging forms of government regulation in the United States. Since the publication of the first edition in 1978, the Center has annually received an increasingly large number of requests for the regulatory data incorporated here. We are pleased to be able to provide this information to the many business, government and academic leaders who have requested this research.

This *Directory* is designed as a compact, thorough compendium of information on the government's major regulatory activities. Compiled from a variety of official sources, it is presented in such a way that it will afford optimal usefulness to a wide audience. While the data presented here are intended to be relatively free of value judgments, it should be clear to readers that the federal government has become, in many ways, an immense regulatory "maze." Almost every facet of economic and business activity in the nation is now subject to the rules, standards, or other controls of one or more federal agencies that have the power to review, inspect, regulate, or even reject the work of private industry.

One of the *Directory's* main functions is to calculate the costs to the American taxpayer of regulatory activities. The budget outlays from 1970 to the present for operating the 56 major agencies are documented here in detail. It should be noted that a special feature of this third edition is to give some indications (in Part One) of future directions in the area of federal regulation. These indications are, of course, only preliminary.

This third edition is once again compiled by Ronald J. Penoyer, Writer/Analyst at the Center.

Clifford M. Hardin
Director

Center for the Study of
American Business

INTRODUCTION

The *Directory of Federal Regulatory Agencies* is designed to serve two primary purposes: (1) to help busy people find their way through the federal government's maze of regulatory agencies and activities; and (2) to provide a measurement of both the size and the cost, in taxpayer dollars, of operating the major federal regulatory agencies. In short, the *Directory* attempts to meet the informational needs of business executives, government policymakers, academic researchers, and other individuals who are concerned with the various effects which regulation has on business, the economy, and society as a whole.

This third edition of the *Directory* describes in brief the purpose, functions, structure, budgets and staffing of the 56 major regulatory agencies.* These federal agencies are presented in Part Two in two categories: (1) independent agencies existing autonomously (such as the Civil Aeronautics Board), and (2) administrative divisions existing within departments of the executive branch (such as the Agricultural Marketing Service in the Department of Agriculture).

Though no precise measure of the level of federal regulatory activity exists, the compilations of budgets and staffing for the major agencies over a thirteen-year period that are presented in Part One do, at least, give an accurate and reliable picture of the size and operating costs of the federal regulatory establishment itself. These data, coupled with the individual descriptions of agencies in Part Two and the chronological lists contained in Part Three, provide a relatively comprehensive yet compact analysis of federal regulatory activity in the United States.**

*Agencies which exclusively perform taxation, subsidy, and credit functions are not included in this *Directory*, although some people might consider these activities "regulatory" in nature. The Internal Revenue Service, the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Federal Housing Administration, and the Federal Insurance Administration are good examples of these excluded organizations. Agencies which administer defense contracts and procurement procedures are likewise excluded.

**Methodology for all calculations and descriptions is presented in the Appendix.

PART ONE

Growth in Federal Regulation: An Historical Perspective on Activities and Costs

Since the publication of the second edition of this *Directory*, a change in government policy has occurred which will likely affect the size, scope, costs, and perhaps the continued existence of numerous regulatory activities conducted by the federal government. In specific, one of the four basic elements of the new Administration's stated economic proposals is a reduction in regulation of the private sector. At this writing, many of the proposed reforms or cutbacks in regulatory activities remain only proposals, pending implementation in the Executive Branch of government or legislative action by Congress.

The major proposals or steps actually taken by the new Administration are reviewed in the subsection of this report entitled "Recent Developments Affecting Regulatory Growth." Other actions taken to reform regulation in the past few years are briefly noted there as well. The primary purpose of that section, however, is to indicate that the outcome of the current regulatory debate may have a substantial effect on past regulatory activities and budget and staffing growth trends.

Perspectives on Regulatory Growth

Prior to the recent interest in reform, regulatory change involved additions and not subtractions. The tables and figures that follow show significant aspects of the increasing scope and size of government regulation in the United States, particularly over the past decade. In brief, these data show that regulation has become what can be called a major "growth industry."

Figure 1 depicts the historical development of federal regulatory agencies. By 1900 there were only six such agencies, of which the two major ones were the Patent and Trademark Office and the Interstate Commerce Commission. Between the turn of the century and 1930, eight more federal agencies were created, dealing primarily with the regulation of trade and commerce (*e.g.*, the Federal Trade Commission) and with banks and the currency supply (*e.g.*, the Federal Reserve System).

In the "New Deal" decade of the 1930s, ten new regulatory agencies were legislated into existence, most of which are familiar to citizens in their everyday lives and are still highly influential. The Food and Drug Administration, for instance, established in its present form in 1931, was the first agency charged with regulating consumer products—food additives and pharmaceuticals. The Federal Communications Commission was established with the rise of complex systems of broadcasting and

communications, and the Civil Aeronautics Board was founded to exercise control over the nation's growing air transport industry. Other agencies, such as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Securities and Exchange Commission, were created to further regulate financial markets.

During the 1940s only one regulatory agency was added to the previously existing 24—the Atomic Energy Commission (later to become the Nuclear Regulatory Commission). From that time through 1960, the number of agencies remained relatively stable at 28.

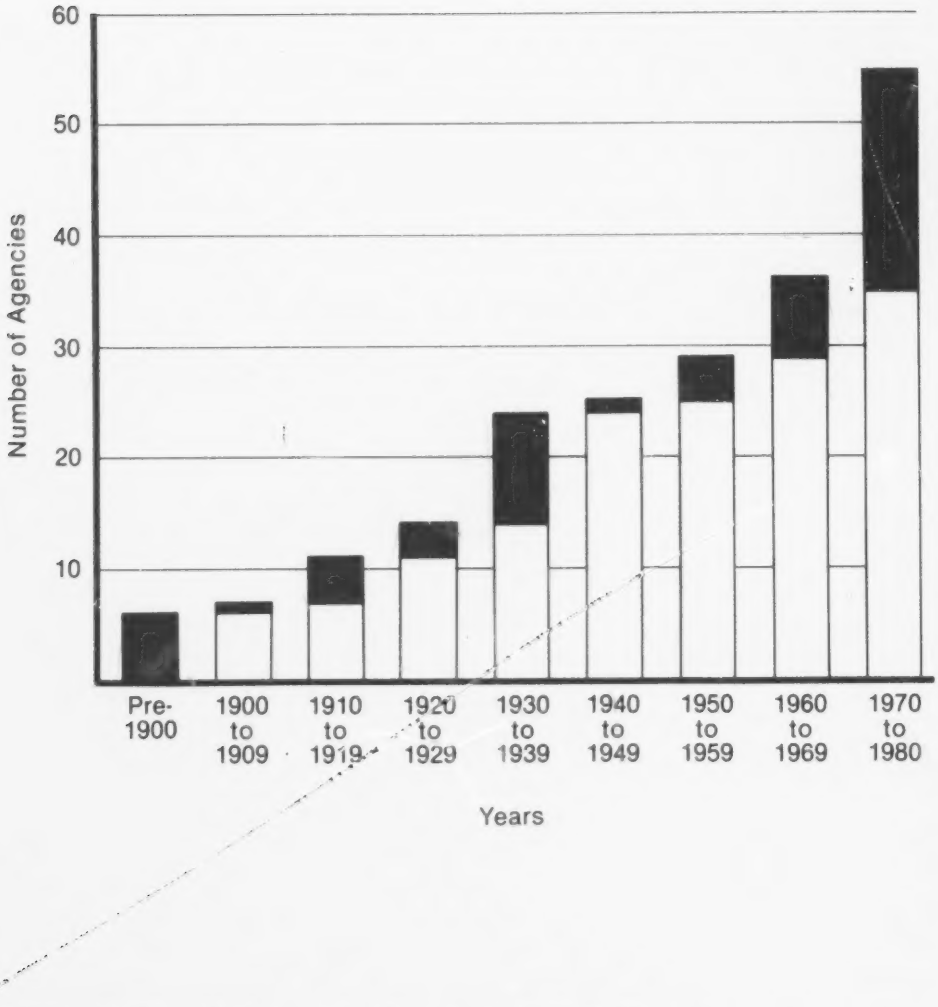
The 1970s saw the most dramatic increase in both the number and scope of new regulatory agencies

The modern era of regulatory expansion began in the decade of the 1960s. Nearly all of the new regulatory agencies were created in response to particular social problems, in contrast to the past formation of agencies aimed at regulating the economic performance of specific industries. These regulatory activities cut across industry boundaries and affect nearly all sectors of the nation's economy. During the 1960s, for example, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 led to the founding of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, whose functions in eliminating a host of discriminatory practices now cover nearly all businesses in the United States (as well as the federal government itself). Likewise, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), a statute with sweeping social objectives passed by the Congress in 1969, established the Council on Environmental Quality, an agency that administers the environmental impact statement process and recommends national environmental policy. This law also led to the creation in 1970 of the Environmental Protection Agency.

Unquestionably, the 1970s saw the most dramatic increase in both the number and scope of new regulatory agencies. By the end of the decade, 20 new agencies had been formed, and two others became new "offshoots" of an older agency existing in the Department of Agriculture.[1] Moreover, these newer agencies have very wide-ranging regulatory powers. The EPA, for instance, has perhaps the broadest statutory powers of any regulatory agency and is also the one with the largest budgets and staff (see Tables 3 and 4). In addition, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration was founded in the Department of Transportation, with authority to set fuel economy and safety standards for motor vehicles. In 1970 the Occupational Safety and Health Administration in the Department of Labor was given a broad mandate to set standards for workplace safety for nearly all business firms in the nation. The Consumer Product Safety Commission was created to issue and enforce

[1]Functions of the Consumer and Marketing Service (established 1937) were transferred in 1972 to the Agricultural Marketing Service and to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. Certain functions of the latter agency were then transferred in 1977 to the new Food Safety and Quality Service.

FIGURE 1
Growth of Regulatory Agencies



Source: Center for the Study of American Business

Note: Agencies do not total 56 since some agencies have split regulatory functions between two or more spin-off agencies, and two were abolished. (See *Chronology of Regulatory Agencies, Part 3.*) Establishing date of parent agency was used to create chart.

safety standards for (or impose bans on) more than 10,000 consumer products. And the Federal Election Commission was established to regulate the financing of political campaigns for all federal offices.

Even the briefest glance, therefore, at the descriptions of the agencies created in the 1970s shows that the growth in regulation has constituted not merely an intensification of regulatory activities but also a dramatic shift in purpose and scope. A substantial portion of federal regulatory controls now affects not only specific industries (as with the ICC or the FCC) but all segments of the private sector of the economy.

Analysis of Regulatory Budgets and Staffing

The unprecedented expansion of the regulatory bureaucracy is even more evident when budgets and staffing are analyzed for the past decade. Both Table 1, *Expenditures on Federal Regulatory Activities*, and Table 2, *Staffing for Federal Regulatory Activities*, demonstrate in quantitative terms the extent of this growth in the 1970s and into the 1980s.[2]

In Table 1, budgets for operating the 56 major regulatory agencies are calculated both in nominal or current dollars and in "real" or constant terms (*i.e.*, expressed in constant 1970 dollars to offset inflation).[3] Between 1970 and 1979, regulatory budgets increased from a comparatively modest $866 million to over $5.5 billion—a rise over the decade of 537 percent in nominal dollars. Table 2 indicates that regulatory staffing during the same period more than tripled from roughly 27,600 people in 1970 to well over 87,000 in 1979. Seen in a different light, the average annual rate of increase in the budget outlays in the 1970s was roughly 21 percent. The average annual rate of increase in staffing during the decade was roughly 12 percent.

In fiscal 1980, the increase in total budget outlays for the regulatory agencies was the second largest since 1974, an 18 percent nominal growth (a rise of over $1 billion), or 8 percent after adjusting for inflation. As has been customary in the last decade and a half, most of this increase occurred in Consumer Safety and Health ($429 million) and Environment and Energy ($409 million), the two most heavily funded areas of regulation. The greatest inflow of money in this one-year period was budgeted for the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Agriculture's Food Safety and Quality Service (each with budget increases of $235 million).

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[2]Budget and staffing figures in the main body of this document for Fiscal Years 1980-1982 are calculated from the *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1982*, submitted by President Carter in January, 1981. Revisions to this budget were submitted in March by President Reagan, who also placed a freeze on federal hiring of civilian employees. The budget revisions, as they affect regulation, are analyzed in Table 1-A, below. Proposed changes in regulations are discussed later in Part One.

[3]It should be stressed that the totals in Tables 1-4 are underestimated. In Tables 1 and 3, budgets for the regulatory activities of 3 agencies—the Small Business Administration, the Foreign Agricultural Service (USDA), and the Materials Transportation Bureau (DOT)—cannot be separately identified in those agencies' total budgets. Likewise, in Tables 2 and 4, staffing for regulatory activities of 15 agencies cannot be identified separately in total agency staffing figures. In all these cases, therefore, those agencies' figures are carried as zero values.

Current Regulatory Estimates

In the current period, however, the upward trend in regulatory budgets has been modified. Outlays for FY 1981 were estimated by the Carter Administration at $7.2 billion (a 10 percent increase of $676 million), and for 1982 at nearly $7.8 billion (an 8 percent increase of $578 million). But when converted to constant dollars, the total budgets indicate a leveling-off in outlays for these two years. Discounting inflation, budgets should remain constant in 1981 (a projected decline of $4 million in 1980 dollars), and in 1982 should fall one percent (or $39 million in 1970 dollars).

The upward trend in regulatory expenditures is further modified by revisions made in the Carter budget by the Reagan Administration in March, 1981. The revised budgets, shown in Table 1-A, will trim $114 million from the total regulatory budget in 1981. The Reagan budget also reflects no change in regulatory spending when expressed in "real" or constant dollars. For 1982, the budget revisions are somewhat more dramatic: cuts totaling $395 million will reduce the original regulatory budget figure to less than $7.4 billion in nominal dollars. When the effects of inflation are removed from these 1982 figures, the adjusted regulatory budgets of the Reagan Administration reflect a decline of nearly 4 percent in real terms, while the original Carter budget indicated a decline of only one percent.

The largest single cuts in the revised budget proposals occur in 1982 for the Department of Energy's Economic Regulatory Administration (an 83 percent nominal cut) and the Consumer Product Safety Commission (a 30 percent nominal decrease). Table 1-A presents the proposed cuts of the Reagan Administration for 22 agencies itemized in its budget revision document and compares the resulting estimates with those originally outlined in the Carter budget.

In addition, a crest in the last decade's new "wave" of regulation seems to have been reached in agency staffing (as set forth in figures from the original Carter budget). Over the 1970s, annual increases in the number of employees in regulatory agencies ranged from a formidable 87 percent rise in 1972 to a more modest 2 percent in 1979 (see Table 2). The aggregate increase in staffing over the decade was 216 percent—with social regulation alone increasing by 555 percent. In 1980, however, regulatory staffing rose only one percent (less than 1000 employees), and the projected rise for 1981 is identical. For 1982, the estimated decline of one percent in staffing—a new development in the 13 years of figures—can be attributed primarily to cutbacks in the Department of Energy.

The overall trends in the growth of budgets and staffing for the 56 major regulatory agencies between 1970 and 1982 can be observed in Figures 2 and 3. Both the expenditures (in constant 1970 dollars) and the staffing spurted upward in the first several years of the 1970s and then settled into more modest growth rates thereafter.

TABLE 1

Expenditures on Federal Regulatory Activities

(Fiscal Years, Millions of Dollars)

Area of Regulation	*1970*	*1971*	*1972*	*1973*	*1974*	*1975*	*1976*	*1977*	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*(Estimated) 1981*	*1982*	*% Change 1970 to 1979*	*% Change 1981 to 1982*
Social Regulation															
Consumer Safety and Health	$ 392	$ 593	$ 948	$1059	$1251	$1347	$1464	$1772	$2261	$2474	$2903	$3022	$3217	+ 531	+ 6
Job Safety and Other Working Conditions	62	104	124	227	310	379	447	492	544	642	734	816	876	+ 935	+ 7
Environment and Energy	85	146	493	585	759	967	1026	1047	1296	1517	1926	2242	2516	+ 1685	+ 12
Total Social Regulation	539	843	1565	1871	2320	2693	2937	3311	4101	4633	5563	6080	6609	+ 760	+ 9
Economic Regulation															
Finance and Banking	106	123	134	142	158	186	211	240	273	296	290	364	392	+ 179	+ 8
Industry-Specific Regulation	125	151	166	140	203	220	251	286	297	318	364	419	424	+ 154	+ 1
General Business	96	105	120	133	153	169	199	225	245	271	309	339	355	+ 182	+ 5
Total Economic Regulation	327	379	420	415	514	575	661	751	815	885	963	1122	1171	+ 171	+ 4
Grand Total	$ 866	$1222	$1985	$2286	$2834	$3268	$3598	$4062	$4916	$5518	$6526	$7202	$7780	+ 537	+ 8
Annual Nominal Increase		41%	62%	15%	24%	15%	10%	13%	21%	12%	18%	10%	8%		
Annual GNP Deflator		5.1%	4.1%	5.8%	9.7%	9.6%	5.3%	5.5%	7.3%	8.5%	9.0%	10.5%	9.3%		
GNP Deflator Index[1]	100	105.1	109.4	115.7	127.0	139.2	146.5	154.6	165.9	180.0%	196.2	216.8	237.0		
Total in 1970 $	$ 866	$1163	$1814	$1976	$2231	$2348	$2456	$2627	$2963	$3066	$3326	$3322	$3283		
Annual Real % Increase		34%	56%	9%	13%	5%	5%	7%	13%	3%	8%	0%	– 1%		

NOTE: [1]GNP Deflator figures for years 1971-1977 are taken from *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1978.* Figures for 1978-1982 are calculated by using the annual percentage change in the Deflator from the *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1982.*

Source: Center for the Study of American Business

TABLE 1-A

Comparison of Carter/Reagan Regulatory Budgets

Name of Agency	FY 1981 (millions of dollars) Carter Budget	Reagan Cuts	Reagan Budget	% Cut[1]	FY 1982 (millions of dollars) Carter Budget	Reagan Cuts	Reagan Budget	% Cut[1]
Department of Energy								
Economic Regulatory Administration	$ 212	$ 68	$ 144	32%	$ 216	$179	$ 37	83%
Department of Health and Human Services								
Food and Drug Administration	347	0	347	0	363	19	344	5
Department of the Interior								
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	156	0	156	0	134	21	113	16
Department of Labor								
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	206	3	203	1	235	14	221	6
Department of Transportation								
Federal Aviation Administration	273	0	273	0	288	2	286	1
Federal Railroad Administration	29	0	29	0	29	1	28	3
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	125	0	125	0	161	1	160	1
Civil Aeronautics Board	148	1	147	1	144	1	143	1
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	19	0	19	0	21	1	20	5
Consumer Product Safety Commission	44	2	42	5	46	14	32	30
Environmental Protection Agency	1342	21	1321	2	1569	90	1479	6
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	144	4	140	3	156	20	136	13
Federal Communications Commission	81	1	80	1	82	5	77	6
Federal Election Commission	9	0	9	0	10	1	9	10

TABLE 1-A (continued)

Comparison of Carter/Reagan Regulatory Budgets

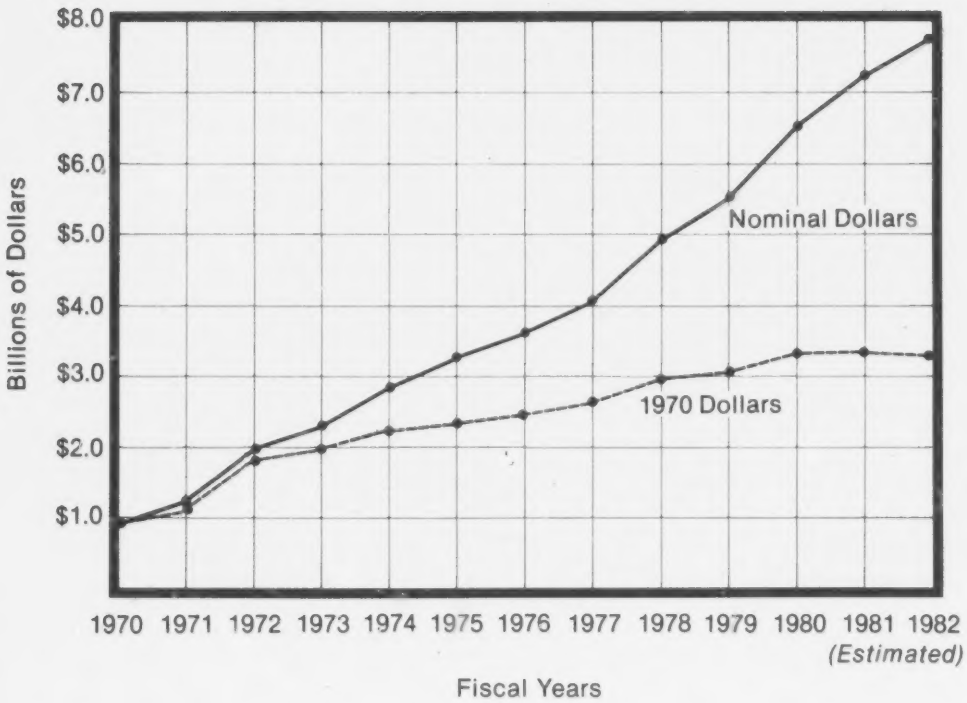
Name of Agency	FY 1981 (millions of dollars) Carter Budget	Reagan Cuts	Reagan Budget	% Cut[1]	FY 1982 (millions of dollars) Carter Budget	Reagan Cuts	Reagan Budget	% Cut[1]
Federal Maritime Commission	$ 12	$ 0	$ 12	0%	$ 12	$ 1	$ 11	8%
Federal Trade Commission	73	4	69	5	76	8	68	11
Interstate Commerce Commission	80	3	77	4	80	6	74	8
National Labor Relations Board	122	3	119	2	132	4	128	3
National Transportation Safety Board	18	0	18	0	19	1	18	5
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	437	2	435	0	484	0	484	0
Office of the Federal Inspector for Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System	21	1	20	5	36	0	36	0
Securities and Exchange Commission	79	1	78	1	87	6	81	7
Totals—22 Agencies Itemized	$3977	$114	$3863	3%	$4380	$395	$3985	9%
Total Expenditures—56 Agencies	$7202		$7088	2%	$7780		$7385	4%
Annual Nominal % Change	+10%		+9%		+8%		+4%	
Annual Real % Change[2]	0%		0%		−1%		−4%	

Source: Center for the Study of American Business

NOTES: 1. % Cut is calculated as follows: % Cut = (Reagan Cuts/Carter Budget) × 100.

2. The Carter budget projected 10.5% and 9.3% increases for the GNP deflator for FY 1981 and FY 1982, respectively; Reagan's revised budget estimates these values to be 9.5% and 7.7%, respectively.

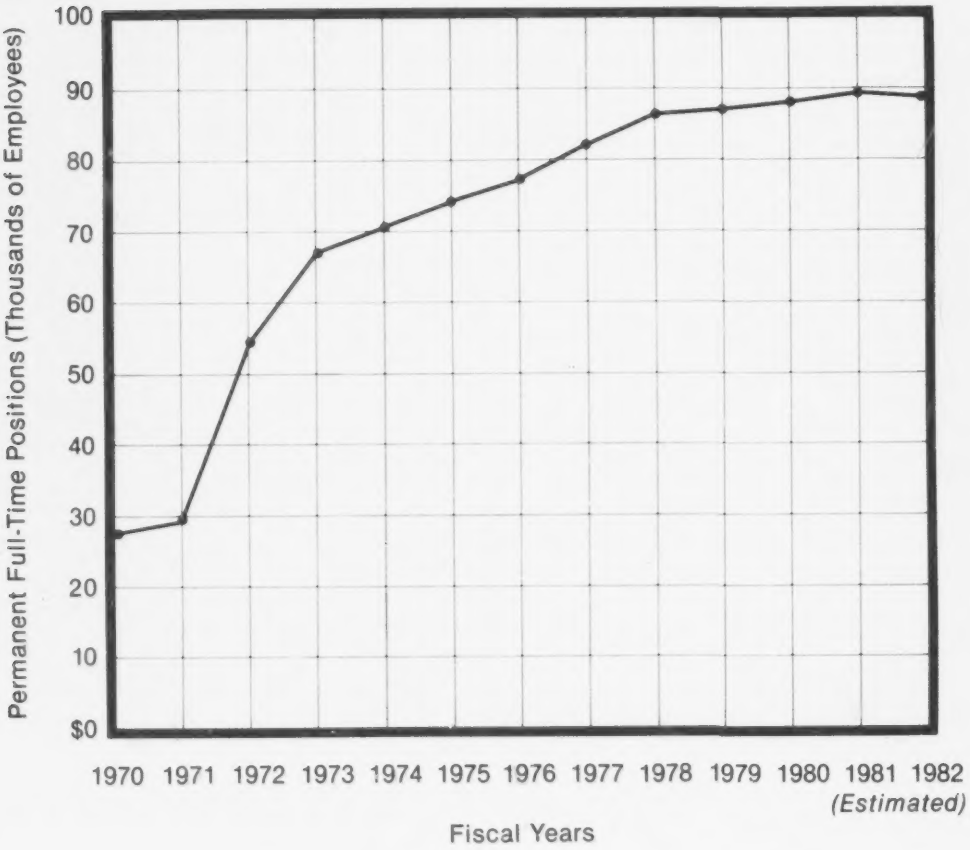
FIGURE 2
Total Budgets for Regulatory Agencies (1970-1982)



Source: Center for the Study of American Business

Note: Total budget figures are slightly underestimated, since outlays for regulatory activities of three agencies (the Small Business Administration, the Foreign Agricultural Service [USDA], and the Materials Transportation Bureau [DOT]) cannot be separately identified in the agencies' total budgets.

FIGURE 3
Agency Staffing for Regulatory Activities (1970-1982)



Source: Center for the Study of American Business

Note: Total staffing is underestimated, since employees for regulatory activities of 15 agencies cannot be separated from the agencies' total staffing figures. In other cases, staffing for regulatory activities of individual agencies in certain years is not available. (See descriptions of agencies in Part II.)

The Growth of Regulatory Legislation

An additional measure of the expansion of regulatory activity in the United States is the number of major regulatory statutes passed by Congress. This measure not only gives a rather reliable picture of periods of "activism" in the legislative branch of government, but also tends to highlight the basic but often ignored fact that the extent and form of regulation is determined in large measure by the statutory guidelines established by Congress.

Figure 4 traces the history of regulatory legislation in the twentieth century (and pre-1900), with a breakdown in each decade for social and economic regulation. This figure is a compilation of the major federal statutes listed by category in Table 6, Part Three (*Chronology of Regulatory Legislation*). Clearly, the decade of the 1970s is unsurpassed in the enactment of major legislative controls over business and the economy, with a record 130 laws. This "growth period" far outweighs the decade of the 1960s (53 major laws passed) or the "New Deal" 1930s (42 major statutes enacted) in sheer volume of regulatory legislation.

In recent years deregulation has begun to receive some attention in the Congress. But, in the main, laws bringing about regulatory reform or lessening controls over private enterprise have affected only industry-specific activities. The Airline Deregulation Act of 1978 was perhaps the first law in the nation's history to produce a significant and sustained diminution in a major regulatory agency's responsibilities. Along with two related acts, this law eliminates many of the functions of the Civil Aeronautics Board and provides for the agency's phasing out by 1985. In another area of transportation controls, two laws passed in 1980 have helped lessen the Interstate Commerce Commission's restrictions governing truck and rail transport. Moreover, the Depository Institutions Deregulation and Monetary Control Act of 1980 has broadened the financial activities of banking institutions while it heightens the role played by the Federal Reserve System. A sixth recent law, the Federal Trade Commission Improvements Act of 1980, is a significant piece of legislation because it restricts the activities of the FTC by providing for a legislative veto of the agency's regulations. In general, however, these statutes are the only major laws now in the federal code that deal with regulatory reform.

The greatest growth in federal controls has occurred in areas of social regulation

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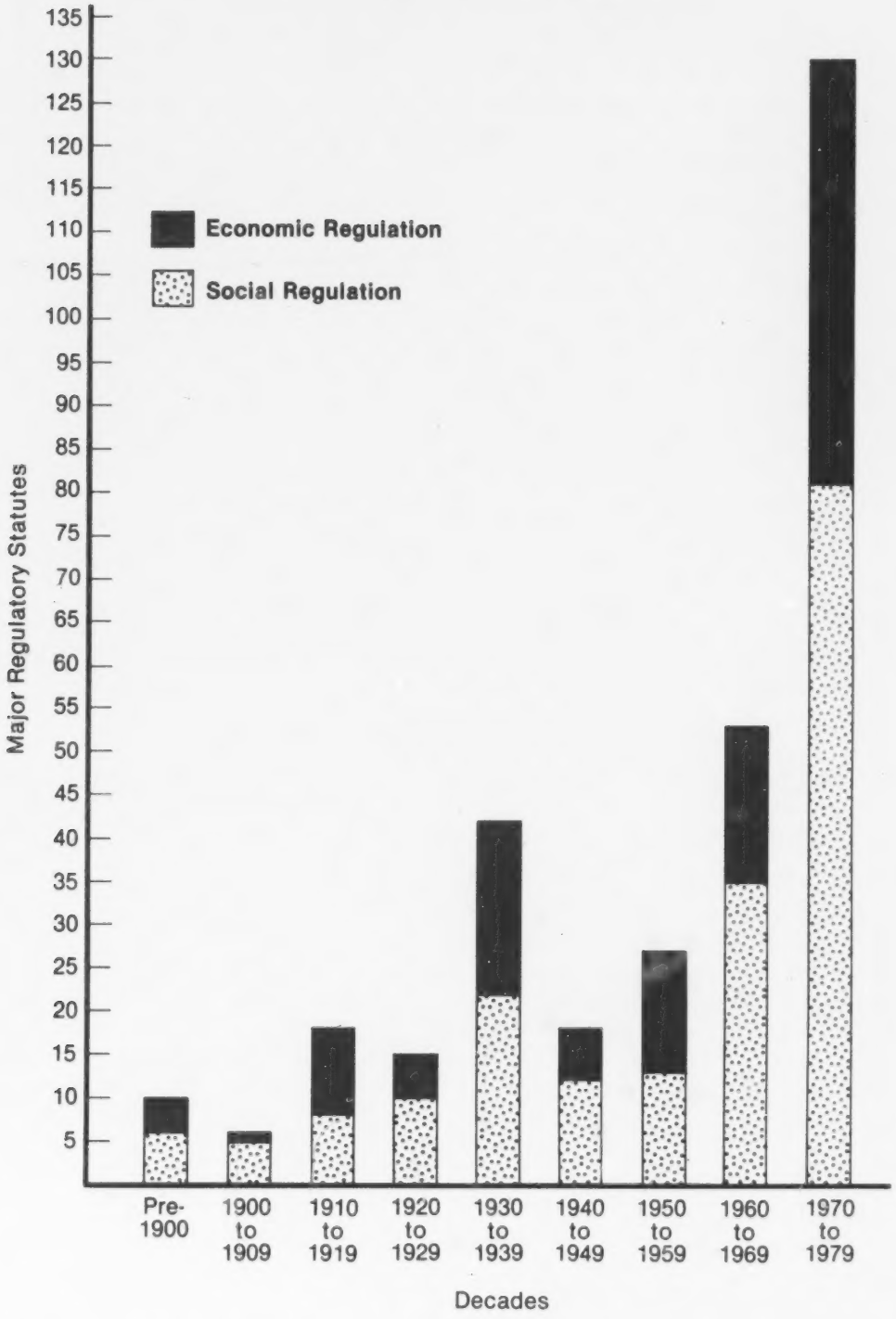
A large portion of the foregoing data indicates that, by far, the greatest growth in federal controls has occurred in areas of social regulation—that is, the 34 agencies which comprise the categories of Consumer Safety and Health, Job Safety and Other Working Conditions, and Environment and Energy. The term "social" regulation is applied to those forms of regulatory control which, while directed at the activities of busi-

FIGURE 4

A Decade-By-Decade Comparison of Major Regulatory Legislation



Source: Center for the Study of American Business

ness firms, are designed to achieve social goals—for example, cleaner air and water, equal employment opportunity, safer work environments, consumer safety, and so forth. As mentioned earlier, the impact of these social controls is economy-wide or "cross-cutting," since they affect a broad spectrum of industries and workers in the economy rather than specific segments of the private sector.

Between 1970 and 1979, budgets for regulatory activities in the social areas increased 760 percent, in contrast to an increase of only 171 percent for the older, traditional forms of economic regulation (see Table 1). The leading category of growth in all forms of regulation is Environment and Energy, where total budgets increased from $85 million in 1970 to over $1.5 *billion* in 1979—a tremendous increase of 1680 percent over the decade. In addition, the 1970 subtotal for social regulation represented 62 percent of the grand total for all regulation; in 1981, however, social regulation budgets will represent 85 percent of the total ($6.6 billion of the estimated $7.8 billion).

Similarly, staffing figures for social regulation consistently show the emergence of non-economic forms of regulation (Table 2). Staffing in social areas increased 555 percent in the 1970s, while the old-line agencies increased staff by only 33 percent. In the 1982 estimate, the newer forms of regulation will represent a much larger portion of the regulatory staffing than they did in 1970: 72 percent of the total, as opposed to 35 percent in 1970. Agencies with the highest level of staffing are the Department of Agriculture's Food Safety and Quality Service and the Environmental Protection Agency.[4]

Recent Developments Affecting Regulatory Activities

By 1980, several regulatory actions had been taken by the Executive Branch, Congress, and the Supreme Court which now affect the cost and scope of regulation. Some of these developments, including those mentioned above, are briefly outlined here.[5]

• Under the Motor Carrier Reform Act of 1980, trucking industry regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission are reduced. The agency is required to give operating certificates to motor carriers of property unless this permission is inconsistent with public convenience and necessity; it cannot deny applications because of conflicts with existing carriers. "Gateway" restrictions and routing requirements are eliminated, and carriers are allowed more freedom in setting rates in response to market demands. In addition, under the Staggers Rail Act of 1980, the ICC

[4]All budget and staffing figures (1970-1982) can be studied in detail in Tables 3 and 4. These are the full versions of Tables 1 and 2, respectively, and contain annual budget and staffing figures for each of the 56 agencies in this *Directory*. Two abolished agencies, the Renegotiation Board and the Cost Accounting Standards Board, appear in Tables 3 and 4 for the years in which they operated. The Renegotiation Board appears in this document only in these two tables and in the chronological tables in Part Three.

[5]Primary source of information is *Review: 1980 Session of the Congress*, AEI Legislative Analyses (Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Institute, 1981).

less heavily restricts the rate making and operating practices of railroads. The law allows a zone of rate freedom for railroads above an inflation-adjusted base.

• The Depository Institutions Deregulation and Monetary Control Act of 1980 is designed to promote competition among financial institutions and free them of various restraints. In essence, the law phases out limits on interest rates that banks and savings institutions may pay on deposits; tightens the Federal Reserve System's control over the nation's money supply; raises the federal deposit insurance ceiling; allows financial institutions to offer interest-bearing checking accounts (negotiated order of withdrawal accounts); overrides state usury laws on mortgages and some business and agricultural loans; and modifies federal truth-in-lending laws. Institutions affected are banks, savings banks, savings and loan associations, and credit unions.

• Further deregulation of the commercial air transport industry by the Civil Aeronautics Board has proceeded under the Airline Deregulation Act of 1978. In addition, the International Air Transportation Competition Act of 1979 eases regulation of international air transport and promotes competition among foreign and domestic carriers. The law allows carriers to set rates and fares that correspond with consumer demand and permits the adjusting of "standard foreign fare levels" every 60 days. It also contains other guidelines that promote a competitive air transport industry.

• Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, which has special application to small businesses, federal agencies will attempt to fashion regulatory requirements to the scale of the enterprises involved. It requires agencies to publish twice annually a "regulatory flexibility agenda" for upcoming rules that will have substantial impact on small firms. The law's basic aim is to bring small business into the rule making process and reduce the disproportionate burden of federal regulations that falls on this segment of the economy.

• In April, 1980, the Federal Trade Commission became the first federal agency to cease operating for lack of a budget appropriation. When it did receive funding, the Federal Trade Commission Improvements Act of 1980 provided for both congressional review of its final rulings and congressional veto power over those rules. The law also requires the agency to give detailed analyses of its rules, including cost-benefit analyses; restricts FTC intervention in the insurance and funeral industries and in certain antitrust activities; and prohibits FTC actions concerning trademarks and children's advertising on television.

• The Federal Communications Commission cut back regulation in several areas by (1) allowing a new class of low-power television stations on UHF frequencies; (2) easing programming guidelines and advertising restrictions for the nation's commercial radio stations and reducing costly paperwork burdens for stations; (3) eliminating regulation of computerized-communications services and widening the activities of the

data processing industry; and (4) eliminating major programming restrictions over cable television.

• Standards limiting workplace exposure to benzene issued by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration were voided by the Supreme Court. The agency is now required to analyze the costs of its safety standards as well as the expected benefits.

• The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 will attempt to reduce the paperwork burden and its resulting costs to businesses, individuals, and all levels of government by coordinating and standardizing federal information policies. The law establishes in the Office of Management and Budget a new Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, which reviews (and can reject) proposed rules that require submission of information to federal agencies.

• The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (known as the "Superfund" bill) has created a fund to pay for the cleanup of hazardous chemical spills on land, sea, or in drinking water. (Not included is oil-spill cleanup). The funds are provided by a tax on petroleum, petroleum products, and chemicals, effective through September, 1985 (87% of the funds are from such levies on private firms), as well as sums from general revenues and other sources. Liability assessments for accidental spillage for transporters of hazardous substances is $50 million plus response costs; damage assessments for willful negligence are unlimited.

• The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act is the most wide-ranging land protection bill ever passed by the Congress, setting aside over 100 million acres of federally owned land in Alaska and restricting development of those lands to varying degrees. In a related environmental measure, the Deep Seabed Hard Mineral Resources Act allows for regulations controlling the development of resources in deep seabed areas.

New Actions in 1981

Apart from these developments, the Reagan Administration has taken a variety of actions and made a number of proposals that will significantly affect the present and future level of regulatory activity. Highlights of these steps (as of April 1, 1981) are the following:

• An Executive Order that gives power to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs within the Office of Management and Budget to rewrite or veto the proposed rules of Executive Branch agencies such as EPA, OSHA, and NHTSA. This order also requires a cost-benefit review of all pending regulations. (By one estimate, rules of these agencies account for 70 percent of private sector cost.)

• Decontrol of domestic crude oil prices 8 months ahead of the existing schedule, and a cut in the Energy Department's budget for the implementation of gas rationing.

- Abolition of the Countil on Wage and Price Stability (as of June, 1981), and the dismantling of the apparatus for imposing wage and price controls.
- A 60-day freeze of many business regulations promulgated by the Carter Administration in its last days in office, and postponement of the issuance of new regulations until March 29.
- Energy efficiency standards for new appliances were dropped, as were temperature guidelines for office buildings.
- Withdrawal of a proposed Labor Department rule requiring the labeling of all hazardous workplace materials by OSHA, and the delay of OSHA's "trigger-level" requirements for workplace exposure to lead.
- Indefinite postponement of new regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act (through the Department of Labor) that would have raised the minimum wage paid to supervisory employees by 45 percent.
- Withdrawal of regulations of the Department of Education for bilingual education which were estimated to cost $1 billion over 5 years.

Proposals of the Reagan Administration

- Extensive restructuring of the Department of Energy and a proposed "sunset" review of all the Department's activities.
- Accelerated phasing-out of natural gas pricing regulations (administered by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission).
- Reshaping land-use policies (through the Interior Department) and scaling back or eliminating major environmental programs.
- Relaxing Energy Department requirements for utilities and industries to convert to coal power.
- Accelerating the leasing of mineral and energy resources on federal lands under the control of the Interior Department.
- Streamlining licensing of nuclear power plants by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
- A one-year postponement of National Highway Traffic Safety Administration regulations requiring the installation of air bags or other passive restraints in new automobiles.
- Review of the law (Delaney Amendment) by which the Food and Drug Administration prohibits cancer-causing additives in foods, no matter how small the amount of the substances. Also, review of FDA rules governing the submission, review and approval of applications for the manufacture and marketing of new drugs.
- Deemphasis of costly engineering controls (or retrofitting) required by OSHA to achieve workplace safety, and stress placed instead on personal-protection devices (such as ear mufflers in the case of noise).
- Emphasis placed on warnings for hazardous consumer products rather than product standards regulation by the Consumer Product Safety Commission. Large proposed cutbacks in CPSC budgets and staffing.
- Stressing performance standards by the EPA rather than technology-forcing standards (such as smokestack scrubbers for all coal-fired plants).
- Review of EPA rules for a "cradle-to-grave" control system for the generation, handling and disposal of hazardous wastes.
- Easing EPA restrictions promulgated under the Clean Air Act of 1970 (and its Amendments of 1977) that ban industrial construction of "major sources" of pollution in "non attainment" areas. Also an expansion of the "bubble" policy governing air pollution, giving industry more flexibility in complying with clean-air regulations and loosening procedural and other technical requirements that involve the bubble concept.

- Promoting vigorous prosecution by the Securities and Exchange Commission of securities law violators rather than filing numerous cases that are now often settled out of court.
- Altering the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and making the SEC concentrate on major violations of the law rather than minor ones.
- Seeking case-by-case discrimination suits by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission rather than industry-wide patterns.

Summary and Outlook

In general, it is clear that federal regulatory activities during the 1970s grew not only in absolute terms, such as costs and the number of agencies, but also in terms of government penetration into the daily decision making activities of nearly all areas of management in the modern American firm. The growth of the federal regulatory establishment over the past 13 years has perhaps no counterpart in governmental expansion in the peacetime history of this nation.

In the 1980s and beyond, federal regulation of business and the economy certainly will not wither away, nor will its costs disappear—including total costs to the economy that have been estimated at over $100 billion annually.[6] In specific, social regulation, which has been called the new "wave" of regulation because of its pervasiveness and its engulfing nature, is now a permanent part of the American system of government.

Worthy objectives do not justify wasteful or impractical regulations

The current regulatory debate centers on reform of regulatory activities rather than abolition. Although the objectives of federal agencies may be worthy, they do not justify wasteful or impractical approaches to attaining those goals. In this regard, budget and staffing estimates for fiscal 1981 and 1982 do provide some indication that the rush to regulate is now losing momentum. Annual real growth in the administrative costs of regulation shows a decline in 1982 in both the original budget estimates (Carter Administration) and in the proposed budget revisions (Reagan Administration). Certainly, the Reagan Administration seems committed to making a number of important changes in the area of reform. In addition, recent developments in the Congress and in the judicial system indicate further support for constructive changes. While there is no question that the annual cost of regulation to American businesses and consumers is far from reaching its peak, the budget and staffing figures may indeed be "leading indicators" reflecting a slowdown in the momentum for further federal controls.

[6]See Murray L. Weidenbaum, *Costs of Regulation and Benefits of Reform*, Formal Publication No. 35 (St. Louis: Washington University Center for the Study of American Business, 1980).

TABLE 2

Staffing for Federal Regulatory Activities

(Fiscal Years, Permanent Full-Time Positions)

Area of Regulation	*1970*	*1971*	*1972*	*1973*	*1974*	*1975*	*1976*	*1977*	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*(Estimated) 1981*	*1982*	*% Change 1970 to 1979*	*% Change 1981 to 1982*
Social Regulation															
Consumer Safety and Health	5786	6212	22274	28518	28066	28333	29193	32282	32113	32494	31399	31072	31392	+462%	+1%
Job Safety and Other Working Conditions	3921	4337	5100	9946	10820	11893	12563	13278	13728	14602	14952	15348	15169	+276%	−1%
Environment and Energy	n/a	240	8282	8830	11271	11872	12314	12846	16175	16353	17718	18642	17787	(1)	−5%
Total Social Regulation	9707	10789	35656	47294	50157	52098	54070	58406	62016	63449	64069	65062	64348	+555%	−1%
Economic Regulation															
Finance and Banking	6203	6631	6692	7006	7046	7413	8333	8736	9780	9195	9305	9461	9557	+48%	+1%
Industry-Specific Regulation	5874	5771	5798	6112	6583	7215	7538	7473	7267	7525	7352	7348	7379	+28%	0%
General Business	5877	5914	6207	6548	6911	7280	7378	7390	7254	7240	7449	7579	7517	+23%	−1%
Total Economic Regulation	17954	18316	18697	19666	20540	21908	23249	23599	24301	23960	24106	24388	24453	+33%	0%
Grand Total	27661	29105	54353	66960	70697	74006	77319	82005	86317	87409	88175	89450	88801	+216%	−1%
Annual % Increase		5%	87%	23%	6%	5%	4%	6%	5%	2%	1%	1%	−1%		

NOTE: (1) % change cannot be calculated since no staffing figures were available for 1970.

Source: Center for the Study of American Business

TABLE 3

Expenditures by Federal Regulatory Agencies

(Fiscal Years, Millions of Dollars)

Agency	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	(Estimated) 1981	1982
SOCIAL REGULATION													
CONSUMER SAFETY AND HEALTH													
Consumer Product Safety Commission	—	—	—	*	$ 19	$ 34	$ 38	$ 40	$ 40	$ 39	$ 44	$ 44	$ 46
Department of Agriculture:													
Agricultural Marketing Service	$131	$156	$142	$ 40	$ 31	$ 36	$ 36	$ 38	$ 29	$ 31	$ 40	$ 44	$ 52
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service	66	68	71	71	65	68	64	69	99	104	108	116	122
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	—	—	267	308	314	343	375	336	201	240	263	280	298
Federal Grain Inspection Service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	11	18	26	30	32
Food Safety and Quality Service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	138	581	586	821	743	770
SUBTOTAL	$197	$224	$480	$419	$410	$447	$475	$590	$921	$979	$1258	$1213	$1274
Department of Health and Human Services:													
Food and Drug Administration	68	85	105	143	165	201	218	245	276	300	326	347	363
Department of Housing and Urban Development:													
Office of Neighborhoods, Voluntary Associations, and Consumer Protection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	20	13	34	24
Department of Justice:													
Antitrust Division	$ 9	$ 11	$ 12	$ 13	$ 14	$ 18	$ 22	$ 26	$ 36	$ 53	$ 49	$ 45	$ 48
Drug Enforcement Administration	n/a	n/a	n/a	9	8	12	9	9	9	13	13	15	16
SUBTOTAL	$ 9	$ 11	$ 12	$ 22	$ 22	$ 30	$ 31	$ 35	$ 45	$ 66	$ 62	$ 60	$ 64

TABLE 3 (continued)

Agency	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	(Estimated) 1981	1982
CONSUMER SAFETY AND HEALTH (cont.)													
Department of Transportation:													
Coast Guard	$ 57	$ 58	$ 66	$ 76	$210	$162	$192	$261	$325	$367	$444	$497	$570
Federal Aviation Administration	n/a	133	159	171	172	178	197	202	209	230	252	273	288
Federal Highway Administration	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	36	40	41	38	31	36	47	32
Federal Railroad Administration	4	5	5	7	7	9	15	17	18	25	28	29	29
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	32	45	72	77	77	75	62	82	89	114	105	125	161
SUBTOTAL	$ 93	$241	$302	$331	$466	$460	$506	$603	$679	$767	$865	$971	$1080
Department of the Treasury:													
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	n/a	n/a	n/a	$ 70	$ 79	$ 95	$103	$117	$128	$131	$146	$151	$158
Customs Service	20	26	42	67	82	71	82	129	139	157	171	184	189
SUBTOTAL	$ 20	$ 26	$ 42	$137	$161	$166	$185	$246	$267	$288	$317	$335	$347
National Transportation Safety Board	5	6	7	7	9	9	11	13	16	15	18	18	19
TOTAL—CONSUMER SAFETY AND HEALTH	$392	$593	$948	$1059	$1251	$1347	$1464	$1772	$2261	$2474	$2903	$3022	$3217
JOB SAFETY AND OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS													
Department of Labor:													
Employment Standards Administration	n/a	$ 31	$ 34	$ 34	$ 56	$ 72	$ 84	$ 60	$ 68	$107	$114	$121	$121
Labor-Management Services Administration	12	17	21	24	24	27	37	47	49	53	52	60	64
Mine Safety and Health Administration	n/a	n/a	n/a	52	59	68	84	98	109	131	142	155	160
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	—	—	—	37	69	90	109	127	147	155	178	206	235
SUBTOTAL	$ 12	$ 48	$ 55	$147	$208	$257	$314	$332	$373	$446	$486	$542	$580
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	12	16	21	28	42	56	59	72	74	92	131	144	156
National Labor Relations Board	38	40	47	48	55	61	68	81	90	97	109	122	132

TABLE 3 (continued)

Agency	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	(Estimated) 1981	1982
JOB SAFETY AND OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS (cont.)													
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission	—	*	1	4	5	5	6	7	7	7	8	8	8
TOTAL—JOB SAFETY AND OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS	$ 62	$104	$124	$227	$310	$379	$447	$492	$544	$642	$734	$816	$876
ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY													
Council on Environmental Quality	n/a	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	1	4	6	1	4
Department of Defense:													
Army Corps of Engineers	2	4	8	7	10	16	22	32	38	43	41	45	47
Department of Energy:													
Economic Regulatory Administration	—	—	—	—	33	6	40	49	79	82	132	212	216
Department of Interior:													
Fish and Wildlife Service	n/a	n/a	$ 1	$ 4	$ 5	$ 6	$ 9	$ 13	$ 17	$ 21	$ 20	$ 28	$ 26
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	34	85	156	134
SUBTOTAL	n/a	n/a	$ 1	$ 4	$ 5	$ 6	$ 9	$ 13	$ 22	$ 55	$105	$184	$160
Environmental Protection Agency	71	125	455	527	629	850	772	718	885	1024	1259	1342	1569
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	12	16	27	45	80	86	180	231	271	309	378	437	484
Office of the Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	5	21	36
TOTAL—ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY	$ 85	$146	$493	$585	$759	$967	$1026	$1047	$1296	$1517	$1926	$2242	$2516
TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION	539	843	1565	1871	2320	2693	2937	3311	4101	4633	5563	6080	6609

TABLE 3 (continued)

Agency	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	(Estimated) 1981	1982
ECONOMIC REGULATION													
FINANCE AND BANKING													
Department of the Treasury:													
Comptroller of the Currency	$ 32	$ 37	$ 39	$ 43	$ 50	$ 65	$ 77	$ 83	$ 91	$ 97	$113	$127	$138
Farm Credit Administration	4	4	5	6	6	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	16
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	39	46	50	52	58	66	74	88	105	115	116	130	141
Federal Home Loan Bank Board	21	24	27	27	30	33	36	41	45	47	20	59	62
Federal Reserve System Board of Governors	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	13
National Credit Union Administration	7	8	9	9	9	10	10	12	14	16	17	21	22
TOTAL—FINANCE AND BANKING	$106	$123	$134	$142	$158	$186	$211	$240	$273	$296	$290	$364	$392
INDUSTRY-SPECIFIC REGULATION													
Civil Aeronautics Board	$ 48	$ 67	$ 76	$ 86	$ 89	$ 81	$ 91	$103	$101	$ 99	$117	$148	$144
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	13	14	15	16	19	21
Federal Communications Commission	24	27	28	22	38	48	52	56	64	70	76	81	82
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	18	19	21	22	27	34	36	41	38	50	67	79	85
Federal Maritime Commission	4	5	5	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	11	12	12
Interstate Commerce Commission	27	28	31	44	38	44	47	59	65	67	77	80	80
Renegotiation Board	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	—	—	—
TOTAL—INDUSTRY-SPECIFIC REGULATION	$125	$151	$166	$140	$203	$220	$251	$286	$297	$318	$364	$419	$424
GENERAL BUSINESS													
Cost Accounting Standards Board	n/a	*	$ 1	$ 1	$ 1	$ 1	$ 1	$ 2	$ 2	$ 1	$ 1	$ *	—
Council on Wage and Price Stability	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	3	9	9	4
Department of Commerce:													
International Trade Administration	—	—	$ 2	$ 2	$ 3	$ 4	$ 2	$ 7	$ 7	$ 18	$ 26	$ 35	$ 35
Patent and Trademark Office	49	55	60	65	73	71	84	87	92	97	103	112	120
SUBTOTAL	$ 49	$ 55	$ 62	$ 67	$ 76	$ 75	$ 86	$ 94	$ 99	$115	$129	$147	$155

TABLE 3 (continued)

Agency	*1970*	*1971*	*1972*	*1973*	*1974*	*1975*	*1976*	*1977*	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*(Estimated) 1981*	*1982*
GENERAL BUSINESS (cont.)													
Federal Election Commission	—	—	—	—	—	*	4	7	7	7	10	9	10
Federal Trade Commission	20	22	25	27	32	39	44	52	59	63	68	73	76
International Trade Commission	4	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	12	14	18	19
Library of Congress:													
Copyright Office	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4
Securities and Exchange Commission	22	23	26	30	35	44	51	54	61	66	74	79	87
TOTAL—GENERAL BUSINESS	$ 96	$105	$120	$133	$153	$169	$199	$225	$245	$271	$309	$339	$355
TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION	327	379	420	415	514	575	661	751	815	885	963	1122	1171
GRAND TOTAL	$866	$1222	$1985	$2286	$2834	$3268	$3598	$4062	$4916	$5518	$6526	$7202	$7780

* = less than $500,000
– = agency was not operational
n/a = not available

NOTE: For notes to budget figures, consult descriptions of each agency in Part II.

Source: Center for the Study of American Business

TABLE 4

Staffing of Federal Regulatory Agencies

(Fiscal Years, Permanent Full-Time Positions)

Agency	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	(Estimated) 1981	1982
SOCIAL REGULATION													
CONSUMER SAFETY AND HEALTH													
Consumer Product Safety Commission	—	—	—	586	836	890	896	889	900	881	871	855	855
Department of Agriculture:													
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	—	—	14811	14969	14929	14613	14765	4958	4302	4298	4398	4443	4499
Federal Grain Inspection Service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	170	715	830	821	755	824
Food Safety and Quality Service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11729	11736	11585	11013	11016	11143
SUBTOTAL	—	—	14811	14969	14929	14613	14765	16857	16753	16713	16232	16214	16466
Department of Health and Human Services:													
Food and Drug Administration	4152	4360	5431	6751	6116	6206	6362	7340	7483	7656	7419	7242	7290
Department of Justice:													
Antitrust Division	595	610	630	629	629	712	856	907	920	977	939	939	897

TABLE 4 (continued)

Agency	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	(Estimated) 1981	1982
CONSUMER SAFETY AND HEALTH (cont.)													
Department of Transportation:													
Federal Highway Administration	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	229	234	234	241	267	292	287	342
Federal Railroad Administration	246	244	272	272	369	369	412	376	400	474	484	454	462
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	518	717	841	841	881	881	881	918	909	874	874	837	837
SUBTOTAL	764	961	1113	1113	1250	1479	1527	1528	1550	1615	1650	1578	1641
Department of the Treasury:													
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	—	—	—	4181	4015	4123	4401	4376	4140	4297	3900	3868	3862
National Transportation Safety Board	275	281	289	289	291	310	386	385	367	355	388	376	381
TOTAL—CONSUMER SAFETY AND HEALTH	5786	6212	22274	28518	28066	28333	29193	32282	32113	32494	31399	31072	31392
JOB SAFETY AND OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS													
Department of Labor													
Labor-Management Services Administration	860	1118	1081	1084	1003	1353	1491	1522	1399	1325	1325	1337	1265
Mine Safety and Health Administration[a]	—	—	—	2493	2810	2940	3149	3470	3798	3703	3857	3810	3808
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	—	—	—	1699	1830	2471	2494	2717	2674	2855	3015	3015	2925
SUBTOTAL	860	1118	1081	5276	5643	6764	7134	7709	7871	7883	8197	8162	7998
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	780	910	1325	1909	2416	2384	2584	2487	2837	3627	3433	3790	3790
National Labor Relations Board	2281	2299	2573	2573	2573	2573	2670	2901	2849	2921	3157	3213	3213

TABLE 4 (continued)

Agency	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	(Estimated) 1981	1982
JOB SAFETY AND OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS (cont.)													
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission	—	10	121	188	188	172	175	181	171	171	165	183	168
TOTAL—JOB SAFETY AND OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS	3921	4337	5100	9946	10820	11893	12563	13278	13728	14602	14952	15348	15169
ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY													
Council on Environmental Quality	n/a	54	57	56	50	50	44	40	32	32	32	32	32
Department of Defense:													
Army Corps of Engineers	n/a	186	233	282	480	613	684	757	889	946	946[1]	946[1]	946[1]
Department of Energy:													
Economic Regulatory Administration	—	—	—	—	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1829	1957	2161	2318	1547
Department of Interior:													
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	603	768	759	768	615
Environmental Protection Agency	n/a	n/a	7992	8492	9203	9203	9297	9550	10156	10153	10678	11052	11028
Nuclear Regulatory Commission[b]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1538	2006	2289	2499	2666	2472	3041	3336	3396
Office of the Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	101	190	223
TOTAL—ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY	n/a	240	8282	8830	11271	11872	12314	12846	16175	16353	17718	18642	17787
TOTAL—SOCIAL REGULATION	9707	10789	35656	47294	50157	52098	54070	58406	62016	63449	64069	65062	64348
ECONOMIC REGULATION													
FINANCE AND BANKING													
Department of the Treasury:													
Comptroller of the Currency	1920	2081	2226	2466	2499	2546	3075	2907	3069	3258	3331	3300	3300
Farm Credit Administration	225	229	222	225	229	229	238	253	230	254	245	267	284

[1]1979 figures used as estimates.

PART TWO

This part of the *Directory* is divided into *Category A:* Independent Regulatory Agencies, and *Category B:* Regulatory Agencies within Executive Departments. There are three technical exceptions to this arrangement: the Council on Wage and Price Stability and the Council on Environmental Quality are units of the Executive Office of the President but are grouped here as independent agencies; and the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress is a unit within the Legislative Branch of the government.

An "(L)" after an agency's name indicates that the agency has limited regulatory functions. For instance, the Fish and Wildlife Service in the Department of the Interior, whose primary duties involve the preservation of wildlife habitats and the maintenance of fisheries and refuges, has a peripheral regulatory function by virtue of administering legislation such as the Endangered Species Act.

Each of the 56 major regulatory agencies is described according to a standard format. Any exceptions to this format are explained or otherwise noted in the text.

Budget figures consist of outlays for fiscal years (October 1—September 30), not budget authority, and include any outlays slated from supplemental appropriations as well as trust fund outlays where they do occur. Budget figures are rounded to the nearest million, as shown in the *Budget of the United States Government.*

All staffing figures consist of permanent full-time positions and are exact totals. Staffing for the regulatory activities of 15 agencies cannot be separated from those agencies' total staffing figures.

Many technical notes concerning various agencies are incorporated into Table 6 in Part Three, *Chronology of Regulatory Legislation.*

Phone numbers listed for agencies are, in general, those for information or public affairs offices.

CATEGORY A:
INDEPENDENT REGULATORY AGENCIES

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

1825 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20428
Telephone: (202) 673-5990

Purpose: To promote and regulate the civil air transport industry.

Regulatory Activity: The Board has authority to: (1) grant air carrier licenses; (2) regulate routes, passenger fares and the rates for cargo and service mail; (3) regulate corporate agreements and interlocking relationships involving air carriers; (4) regulate the accounting and reporting by air carriers; and (5) investigate and prosecute violations of the economic provisions of the Federal Aviation Act.

Established: June 30, 1940

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 973; P.L. 75-703)
Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 731; P.L. 85-726)
Airline Deregulation Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 1705; P.L. 95-504)
Cargo Deregulation Act (P.L. 95-163)
International Air Transportation Act of 1979 (P.L. 96-192)

The CAB took over the functions of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, which was established in 1938.

Organization: This is an independent agency governed by a five-member board, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Note: Under the Airline Deregulation Act of 1978, the CAB will be abolished by January 1, 1985. At present the agency allows "multiple-permissive entry" to air routes by carriers and broad flexibility in passenger air fares. At the end of 1981 the Board will lose all authority over domestic air routes; one year later it will lose authority over domestic and oveseas air fares. The Cargo Deregulation Act has eliminated the Board's authority over domestic cargo rates. The International Air Transportation Act of 1979, under which "standard foreign fare levels" are set, will remain in force after 1985.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1982)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81 (Estimated)*	*82*
Budget ($ millions)	48	67	76	86	89	81	91	103	101	99	117	148	144
Staffing	685	690	701	703	718	718	758	787	804	811	743	690	655

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

2033 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20581
Telephone: (202) 254-7556

Purpose: To regulate transactions involving futures delivery, options, and leverage contracts in commodities.

Regulatory Activity: Under the Commodity Exchange Act of 1936 (as amended), the CFTC has both rule making and enforcement powers over trading in more than 55 commodities on 11 exchanges. It also regulates the activities of commodity exchange members, futures industry salespeople registered with the Commission, and trading advisors or commodity pool operators. The CFTC also sets minimum financial requirements for futures brokers and options dealers, and monitors market information and statistics provided by traders. The agency has the power to file cases directly in federal district courts.

Established: October 23, 1974

Operational: April 21, 1975

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Commodity Exchange Act of 1922 (42 Stat. 998), as amended by the Act of October 23, 1974 (88 Stat. 1389; P.L. 93-463) and the Act of September 30, 1978 (92 Stat. 865; P.L. 95-405)

The CFTC is the successor to the Commodity Exchange Authority, which was established in 1922 within the Department of Agriculture.

Organization: This independent agency is headed by a five-member commission appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Commodities Regulated: Include lumber, metals (including gold and silver), U.S. silver coins, Treasury bills and bonds, foreign currencies, wood and petroleum products, livestock, coffee, frozen concentrated orange juice, soybeans, pork bellies,and turkeys.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1975-1982)

							(Estimated)	
	75	***76***	***77***	***78***	***79***	***80***	***81***	***82***
Budget ($ millions)	1	11	13	14	15	16	19	21
Staffing	496	497	470	530	530	550	550	550

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

1111 Eighteenth Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20207
Telephone: (301) 492-6590

Purpose: To protect the public against unreasonable risks of injury associated with consumer products.

Regulatory Activity: The Commission has authority: (1) to issue and enforce safety standards governing the design, construction, contents, performance, and labeling of more than 10,000 consumer products; and (2) to ban hazardous consumer products.

Established: October 27, 1972

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Consumer Product Safety Act of 1972
(86 Stat. 1207; P.L. 92-573)

The Commission is responsible for the administration of four acts, which were under the jurisdiction of different agencies until 1972:

Flammable Fabrics Act of 1954 (67 Stat. 111; P.L. 83-88), as amended
Refrigerator Safety Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 953; P.L. 84-930)
Hazardous Substances Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 372; P.L. 86-613), as amended
Poison Prevention Packaging Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1670; P.L. 91-601)

Organization: This independent agency is governed by a five-member commission, appointed for seven-year terms by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Products Regulated: "...any article or component part produced or distributed (i) for sale to a consumer...or (ii) for the personal use, consumption or enjoyment of a consumer..."

Products Exempted: Tobacco and tobacco products; motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment; drugs; food; aircraft and aircraft components; certain boats; and certain other items.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1973-1982)

	73	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81 (Estimated)*	*82*
Budget ($ millions)	*	19	34	38	40	40	39	44	44	46
Staffing	586	836	890	896	889	900	881	871	855	855

*Less than $1 million

COST ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD

441 G Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20548
Telephone: (202) 275-6111

Purpose: To set accounting standards for defense contractors.

Regulatory Activity: The Board sets standards for achieving uniformity and consistency in cost accounting practices followed by defense contractors and subcontractors. The Board requires defense contractors to disclose these practices as a condition for obtaining defense work.

Established: 1970

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: The Act of August 15, 1970 (84 Stat. 796; P.L. 91-379), amending Title VII, Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 798)

Organization: This agency is governed by a five-member board, chaired by the Comptroller General who appoints the other four board members. It is an agent of the Congress, independent of the executive branch.

Note: This agency was abolished September 30, 1980.

Budgets and Staffing

(Fiscal Years 1971-1982)

	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81 (Estimated)	82 (Estimated)
Budget ($ millions)	*	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	*	——
Staffing	32	38	41	41	42	42	37	35	30	28	——	——

*Less than $1 million

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY[L]

722 Jackson Place NW, Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: (202) 395-5770

Purpose: To administer the environmental impact statement process and to develop and recommend to the President policies for protecting and improving environmental quality.

Regulatory Activity: The CEQ is responsible for issuing regulations to federal agencies on the preparation of environmental impact statements required under the National Environmental Policy Act. It also (1) reviews and appraises federal programs affecting the environment; and (2) assists in coordinating national environmental programs.

Established: 1969

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 852)
National Environmental Improvement Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 114)
Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 94)

Organization: The Council, located within the Executive Office of the President, consists of three members appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1971-1982)

	71	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81 (Estimated)*	*82*
Budget ($ millions)	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	1	4	6	1	4
Staffing	54	57	56	50	50	44	40	32	32	32	32	32

COUNCIL ON WAGE AND PRICE STABILITY(L)

726 Jackson Place NW, Washington, D.C. 20506
Telephone: (202) 456-6757

Purpose: To monitor wage and price movements in the economy and to examine the effect of government policies on inflation.

Regulatory Activity: The Council (1) monitors wage and price increases in the private sector, (2) conducts special analyses and holds public hearings on inflationary problems, (3) reviews and appraises federal policies and regulatory actions which may be inflationary, and (4) makes recommendations for federal actions to reduce inflation.

Established: August 24, 1974

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Council on Wage and Price Stability Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 750; P.L. 93-378), as amended 1975 (89 Stat. 411; P.L. 94-78) and 1977 (91 Stat. 1091; P.L. 95-121)

Organization: The Council is located within the Executive Office of the President and is headed by a chairman. Its seven other members include the Secretaries of (1) Treasury, (2) Commerce, (3) Labor, and (4) Housing and Urban Development; (5) the Director of the Office of Management and Budget; (6) the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers; and (7) the Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs and Policy.

Note: The Council is scheduled to be abolished in 1981. Its function of examining the inflationary impact of new government regulations will be transferred to the Office of Management and Budget.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1975-1982)

	75	76	77	78	79	80	81 (Estimated)	82
Budget ($ millions)	*	1	2	2	3	9	9	4
Staffing	41	44	44	40	233	233	237	42

*Less than $1 million

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

401 M Street SW, Washington, D.C. 20460
Telephone: (202) 755-0707

Purpose: To protect and enhance the physical environment.

Regulatory Activity: In cooperation with state and local governments, the agency controls pollution through regulation, surveillance, and enforcement in eight areas: air, water quality, solid waste, pesticides, toxic substances, drinking water, radiation, and noise. Its activities in each area include development of: (1) national programs and technical policies; (2) national emission standards and effluent guidelines; (3) rules and procedures for industry reporting, registration and certification programs; and (4) ambient air standards. EPA issues permits to industrial dischargers of pollutants and for disposal of industrial waste; sets standards which limit the amount of radioactivity in the environment; reviews proposals for new nuclear facilities; evaluates and regulates new chemicals and chemicals with new uses; and establishes and monitors tolerance levels for pesticides occurring in or on foods.

Established: 1970

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, effective December 2, 1970

The EPA is responsible for the enforcement of the following acts:

- Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 94)
- Clean Air Act Amendments of 1970 (84 Stat. 1676)
- Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (86 Stat. 819)
- Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 975)
- Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 1052)
- Noise Control Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 1234)
- Provisions of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 246)
- Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1661)
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 95)
- Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 2005)
- Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977 (91 Stat. 685)
- Clean Water Act of 1977 (91 Stat. 1566)
- Aviation Safety and Noise Abatement Act of 1979 (94 Stat. 50)
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-510)

Organization: This independent agency, located within the Executive branch, is headed by an administrator.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1982)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81 (Estimated)*	*82 (Estimated)*
Budget ($ millions)	71	125	455	527	629	850	772	718	885	1024	1259	1342	1569
Staffing	n/a	n/a	7992	8492	9203	9203	9297	9550	10156	10153	10678	11052	11028

NOTE: Budget figures exclude construction grants.

TABLE 4 (continued)

Agency	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	(Estimated) 1981	1982
FINANCE AND BANKING (cont.)													
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	2669	2952	2897	3019	3005	3164	3600	4162	4426	3641	3691	3741	3791
Federal Home Loan Bank Board	933	883	833	816	816	904	826	826	1447	1396	1388	1435	1464
National Credit Union Administration	456	486	514	480	497	570	594	588	608	646	650	718	718
TOTAL—FINANCE AND BANKING	6203	6631	6692	7006	7046	7413	8333	8736	9780	9195	9305	9461	9557
INDUSTRY-SPECIFIC REGULATION													
Civil Aeronautics Board	685	690	701	703	718	718	758	787	804	811	743	690	655
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	—	—	—	—	—	496	497	470	530	530	550	550	550
Federal Communications Commission	1637	1647	1693	1801	2021	2020	2129	2159	2068	2088	2153	2110	2110
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	1162	1182	1171	1263	1300	1320	1398	1333[2]	1268	1589	1605	1722	1813
Federal Maritime Commission	250	288	285	292	309	319	319	319	331	321	361	366	366
Interstate Commerce Commission	1907	1725	1725	1865	2035	2142	2237	2205	2068	1983	1940	1910	1885
Renegotiation Board[c]	233	239	223	188	200	200	200	200	198	203	—	—	—
TOTAL—INDUSTRY-SPECIFIC REGULATION	5874	5771	5798	6112	6583	7215	7538	7473	7267	7525	7352	7348	7379
GENERAL BUSINESS													
Cost Accounting Standards Board[d]	n/a	32	38	41	41	42	42	37	35	30	28	—	—
Council on Wage and Price Stability	—	—	—	—	—	41	44	44	40	233	233	237	42
Department of Commerce:													
Patent and Trademark Office	2795	2807	2836	2999	2993	3014	3014	2932	2937	2700	2734	2834	2954

[2]Estimated by averaging 1976 and 1978 staffing.

TABLE 4 (continued)

Agency	*1970*	*1971*	*1972*	*1973*	*1974*	*1975*	*1976*	*1977*	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*(Estimated) 1981*	*1982*
GENERAL BUSINESS (cont.)													
Federal Election Commission	—	—	—	—	—	62	160	197	215	242	251	277	277
Federal Trade Commission	1385	1385	1390	1530	1560	1569	1638	1668	1650	1665	1665	1665	1665
International Trade Commission[e]	265	280	285	322	398	408	426	395	368	361	438	438	438
Securities and Exchange Commission	1432	1410	1658	1656	1919	2144	2054	2117	2009	2009	2100	2128	2141
TOTAL—GENERAL BUSINESS	5877	5914	6207	6548	6911	7280	7378	7390	7254	7240	7449	7579	7517
TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION	17954	18316	18697	19666	20540	21908	23249	23599	24301	23960	24106	24388	24453
GRAND TOTAL	27661	29105	54353	66960	70697	74006	77319	82005	86317	87409	88175	89450	88801

* = less than $500,000
– = agency was not operational
n/a = not available

Source: Center for the Study of American Business

Notes:

(a) 1973-77 figures are for the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration
(b) 1974 figure is for the Atomic Energy Commission
(c) Agency abolished in 1979
(d) Agency abolished in 1980
(e) 1970-74 figures are for the Tariff Commission

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

2401 E Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20506
Telephone: (202) 634-6930

Purpose: To enforce antidiscrimination provisions of the 1964 Civil Rights Act (Title VII) and other laws as regards discrimination based on race, sex, color, religion, age, handicap, or national origin in hiring, promotion, firing, wages, testing, training, apprenticeship, and all other conditions of employment.

Regulatory Activity: The EEOC (1) issues guidelines on employment discrimination, (2) investigates charges of discrimination and makes public its decisions, and (3) litigates non-compliance cases. It has jurisdiction over all employers with 15 or more employees, including states, localities, and private educational institutions. (The U.S. Attorney General in the Department of Justice brings suit when a state government, governmental agency, or political subdivision is involved in a charge of employment discrimination.) Under Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1978, EEOC is also responsible for all compliance and enforcement activities relating to equal employment opportunity among federal employees, including handicap discrimination.*

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 241), as amended by the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 103; P.L. 92-261) and by the Pregnancy Discrimination Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-555)

The EEOC is also responsible for the administration of:

Equal Pay Act of 1963 (77 Stat. 56), as amended
Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (81 Stat. 602), as amended
Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 355)
Executive Orders relating to equal employment opportunity
Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1978

Organization: This independent agency is headed by five commissioners who are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

*These EEO activities were transferred from the Civil Service Commission and the Department of Labor.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1982)

	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81 (Estimated)	82 (Estimated)
Budget ($ millions)	12	16	21	28	42	56	59	72	74	92	131	144	156
Staffing	780	910	1325	1909	2416	2384	2584	2487	2837	3627	3433	3790	3790

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

490 L'Enfant Plaza East SW, Washington, D.C. 20578
Telephone: (202) 755-2170

Purpose: To supervise and examine the borrower-owned banks and associations that comprise the cooperative Farm Credit System.

Regulatory Activity: The FCA regulates the credit activities of the Farm Credit System banks and associations. The Farm Credit System, owned by its users, consists of: (1) federal land banks and federal land bank associations, (2) federal intermediate credit banks, (3) production credit associations, and (4) banks for cooperatives.

Established: 1933

Legislative Authority:
Enabling Legislation: Farm Credit Act of 1971 (85 Stat. 583), as amended by the Act of December 31, 1975 (89 Stat. 1060)

The FCA was placed under the Department of Agriculture in 1939. It became an independent agency in 1953.

Organization: This independent agency is comprised of a thirteen-member board, twelve members of which are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The thirteenth member is appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture and serves as his representative. The Board appoints a Governor, who is the agency's chief executive officer.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1982)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81 (Estimated)*	*82 (Estimated)*
Budget ($ millions)	4	4	5	6	6	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	16
Staffing	225	229	222	225	229	229	238	253	230	254	245	267	284

NOTE: Budget figures are for operating costs only.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

1919 M Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20554
Telephone: (202) 632-7260

Purpose: To regulate domestic interstate and foreign communications by radio, television, wire, cable and telephone.

Regulatory Activity: The FCC issues licenses and approves renewals and ownership transfers for broadcast stations (AM/FM radio and television) and oversees compliance by broadcasters with statutes and Commission policies. It controls the service offerings, rates, and practices of telephone, telegraph, radio, and satellite communications. The Commission also regulates cable television systems and business, safety, and personal radio services. (See Part I for changes in cable TV regulation.)

Established: 1934

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Communications Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 1064)
Communications Satellite Act of 1962
(76 Stat. 419)

The FCC assumed powers formerly exercised by the Federal Radio Commission (abolished), the Secretary of Commerce, and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Organization: This independent agency is headed by a seven-member commission appointed for seven-year terms by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Communications exempted: The FCC does not regulate the broadcast networks nor the programming of individual stations. Broadcast content is regulated only with regard to obscenity, slander, and political programming. The FCC does not regulate any form of governmental broadcast communication. Advertising practices of commercial radio and television are regulated by the Federal Trade Commission.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1982)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81 (Estimated)*	*82 (Estimated)*
Budget ($ millions)	24	27	28	-22[1]	38	48	52	56	64	70	76	81	82
Staffing	1637	1647	1693	1801	2021	2020	2129	2159	2068	2088	2153	2110	2110

NOTE: Budget figures are net of receipts from the public.
[1] Receipts from the public in 1973 totaled $56 million versus outlays of $34 million.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

550 Seventeenth Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20429
Telephone: (202) 389-4221

Purpose: To insure deposits to the maximum in (1) national banks, (2) state banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System, and (3) state banks that are not part of the Federal Reserve System which apply and are qualified for federal deposit insurance.

Regulatory Activity: The FDIC regulates bank activities with regard to: (1) reports and examinations of bank conditions; (2) deposit interest payments; (3) relocation of bank offices or branches; (4) reduction or retirement of bank capital; (5) bank mergers which result in an FDIC-regulated bank; (6) cease-and-desist orders to banks or their officials engaging in unsound or illegal practices; (7) receivership for failed insured national banks and, when appointed, failed state banks; (8) enforcement of fair credit, consumer, and truth-in-lending laws affecting banks; (9) regulations and reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act affecting bank-issued securities; (10) reports of bank stock ownership changes and acquisitions of controlling interest in a bank; (11) reports of loans secured with one fourth or more of a bank's stock; and (12) adequate bank security systems. The FDIC also facilitates bank mergers or consolidations under certain conditions, and has authority to terminate insurance coverage of banks that violate laws and regulations.

Established: June 16, 1933

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Federal Reserve Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 162)
Federal Deposit Insurance Act (64 Stat. 873) approved September 21, 1950

The FDIC administers parts of the following legislation:

Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 881-909)
Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 133)
Bank Merger Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 129)
Bank Service Corporation Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 1132)
Open Housing Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 81)
Bank Protection Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 294)
Truth-in-Lending Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 146)
Bank Records and Foreign Transactions Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1118)
Fair Credit Reporting Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1126)
NOW Accounts Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 342)
Equal Credit Opportunity Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1521)
Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1724)
Home Mortgage Disclosure Act of 1975 (89 Stat. 1125)
Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 (91 Stat. 1147)
International Banking Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 607)
Financial Institutions Regulatory and Interest Rate Control Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 3641)
Depository Institutions Deregulation and Monetary Control Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-221)

Organization: This agency within the Executive branch is headed by a three-member Board of Directors, two of which are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate to a term of six years. The third member is the Comptroller of the Currency.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1982)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81 (Estimated)*	*82 (Estimated)*
Budget ($ millions)	39	46	50	52	58	66	74	88	105	115	116	130	141
Staffing	2669	2952	2897	3019	3005	3164	3600	4162	4426	3641	3691	3741	3791

NOTE: Budget figures are total operating costs.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION[L]

1325 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20463
Telephone: (800) 424-9530

Purpose: To regulate the financing of political campaigns for federal office.

Regulatory Activity: The primary responsibility of the FEC is to regulate the amount of money contributed by individuals and organizations to campaigns for federal offices. The agency also (1) limits spending by candidates and their committees, (2) administers public financing for all federal campaigns, and (3) enforces periodic campaign disclosure requirements for federal candidates and their campaign committees. The Commission regulates the separate, segregated campaign funds maintained by corporations and by unions for voluntary contributions.

Established: April 1975; reconstituted May 1976.

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Federal Election Campaign Act Amendments of 1974 (88 Stat. 1280; P.L. 93-443), as amended May 11, 1976 (90 Stat. 475; P.L. 94-283)
Federal Election Campaign Act Amendments of 1979

Organization: This independent agency is headed by six commissioners appointed for staggered six-year terms by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives serve ex officio as non-voting members of the Commission.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1975-1982)

							(Estimated)	
	75	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*
Budget ($ millions)	*	4	7	7	7	10	9	10
Staffing	62	160	197	215	242	251	277	277

*Less than $1 million

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

825 N. Capitol Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20426
Telephone: (202) 275-4006

Purpose: To regulate interstate aspects of the electric power and natural gas industries.

Regulatory Activity: The Commission has the power to: (1) license private hydroelectric facilities; (2) regulate the service and rates of public utilities selling electricity in interstate commerce at wholesale; (3) regulate the services and rates of (a) natural gas pipeline companies selling at wholesale, and (b) independent producers of natural gas selling interstate; (4) regulate accounting and reporting procedures for public utilities; and (5) regulate transportation tariffs on oil and natural gas pipelines.

Established: August 4, 1977

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Department of Energy Organization Act of 1977 (91 Stat. 565)

FERC administers all or part of the following legislation:

Federal Water Power Act of 1920 (41 Stat. 1063), as amended
Natural Gas Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 821)
Clean Air Act of 1967 (81 Stat. 485)
Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1969 (82 Stat. 720)
National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 852)
Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (86 Stat. 896)
Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 628)
Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975 (89 Stat. 874)
Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 3289)
Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 3350)

The majority of this agency's responsibilities resided with the Federal Power Commission (established 1920) prior to 1977.

Organization: A five-member commission appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate heads this independent agency, within but separate from the Department of Energy.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1982)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81 (Estimated)*	*82 (Estimated)*
Budget ($ millions)	18	19	21	22	27	34	36	41	38	50	67	79	85
Staffing	1162	1182	1171	1263	1300	1320	1398	1333[1]	1268	1589	1605	1722	1813

NOTE: Budget figures for 1970-77 are for the Federal Power Commission.
[1] Staffing estimated by averaging 1976 and 1978 figures.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

1700 G Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20552
Telephone: (202) 377-6677

Purpose: To regulate federally chartered savings and loan associations.

Regulatory Activity: The Federal Home Loan Bank Board (1) charters and regulates the associations comprising the Federal Savings and Loan System; (2) directs the Federal Home Loan Bank System; and (3) operates the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

Established: July 22, 1932; independent agency, 1955

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Federal Home Loan Bank Act of 1932 (47 Stat. 725) as amended by Housing Amendments of 1955 (69 Stat. 640)
Home Owners Loan Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 132)
Title IV, National Housing Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 1255), as amended in 1974

The Board administers all or part of the following legislation:

Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914 (38 Stat. 719)
Open Housing Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 81)
Bank Protection Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 294)
Truth-in-Lending Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 146)
Fair Credit Reporting Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1126)
Home Finance Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 450)
NOW Accounts Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 342)
Equal Credit Opportunity Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1521)
Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1724)
Home Mortgage Disclosure Act of 1975 (89 Stat. 1125)
Fair Debt Collection Practices Act of 1977 (91 Stat. 874)
Housing and Community Development Act of 1977 (91 Stat. 1111) and amendments of 1978 (92 Stat. 2115)
Depository Institutions Deregulation and Monetary Control Act of 1980 (94 Stat. 132; P.L. 96-221)

Organization: This independent agency within the Executive branch is headed by three members appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. There are 12 regional Federal Home Loan Banks with management vested in a Board of Directors.

Budgets and Staffing

(Fiscal Years 1970-1982)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81 (Estimated)*	*82 (Estimated)*
Budget ($ millions)	21	24	27	27	30	33	36	41	45	47	20	59	62
Staffing	933	883	833	816	816	904	826	826	1447	1396	1388	1435	1464

NOTE: Budget figures are total operating costs. Staffing figures 1970-1978 are for the Office of Examinations and Supervision only.

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

1100 L Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20573
Telephone: (202) 523-5707

Purpose: To regulate the waterborne foreign and domestic offshore commerce of the United States.

Regulatory Activity: The Commission regulates: (1) the issuance of licenses to independent ocean freight forwarders, (2) carrier rates and agreements, and (3) the activities of terminal operators.

Established: August 12, 1961

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Reorganization Plan of 1961

The Commission is responsible for administration of the following acts:

- Shipping Act of 1916 (49 Stat. 728)
- Merchant Marine Acts of 1920, 1928, 1936, and 1941
- Intercoastal Shipping Act of 1933 (39 Stat. 1425)
- Public Law 89-777 (1966)
- Public Law 90-298 (1968)
- Public Law 91-416 (1972)
- Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (86 Stat. 816), Section 311(p)
- Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 584)
- Clean Water Act of 1977 (91 Stat. 1566)
- Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1978 (92 Stat. 670)

The Federal Maritime Commission took over the regulatory functions of the Maritime Administration, within the Department of Commerce, in 1961.

Organization: This independent agency is headed by a five-member commission appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Additional Responsibilities: The Commission is also responsible for the regulation of: (1) passenger indemnity and refund payments, and (2) the carriers' financial responsibility for water pollution.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1982)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81 (Estimated)*	*82 (Estimated)*
Budget ($ millions)	4	5	5	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	11	12	12
Staffing	250	288	285	292	309	319	319	319	331	321	361	366	366

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM (BOARD OF GOVERNORS)

Twentieth Street and Constitution Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20551
Telephone: (202) 452-3204

Purpose: To determine general monetary and credit policies and to formulate the rules and regulations for carrying out those policies.

Regulatory Activity: The Federal Reserve supervises and examines the Federal Reserve banks and the system's member banks, issues regulations under consumer credit protection laws, and regulates the growth of bank holding companies. Its policy activities include: (1) fixing reserve requirements maintained by member banks against deposits; (2) setting the maximum rate of interest that can be paid by member banks on time and savings deposits; (3) determining the discount rates charged by Federal Reserve banks; and (4) influencing credit conditions through open market operations.

Established: December 23, 1913

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation:
- Federal Reserve Act of 1913, as amended (38 Stat. 251)
- Banking Acts of 1933 (48 Stat. 162) and 1935 (48 Stat. 684)
- Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 789)
- Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 133)

The Board also issues regulations under the following acts:
- Provisions of Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914 (38 Stat. 717), as amended, which apply to banking
- Securities Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 74)
- Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 881)
- Bank Merger Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 129)
- Bank Service Corporation Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 1132)
- Truth-in-Lending Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 146)
- Bank Protection Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 294)
- Bank Records and Foreign Transactions Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1118)
- NOW Accounts Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 342)
- Fair Credit Billing Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1511; P.L. 94-495)
- Equal Credit Opportunity Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1521; P.L. 94-495)
- Home Mortgage Disclosure Act of 1975 (89 Stat. 1125; P.L. 94-200)
- Consumer Leasing Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 257)
- Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 (91 Stat. 1147)
- International Banking Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 607)
- Financial Institutions Regulatory and Interest Rate Control Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 3641)
- Depository Institutions Deregulation and Monetary Control Act of 1980 (94 Stat. 132)

Organization: The Federal Reserve System is directed by a seven-member Board of Governors, appointed for fourteen-year terms by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The system operates through twelve Federal Reserve Banks and their twenty-five branches.

Budgets and Staffing
(Calendar Years 1970-1982)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80 (Estimated)*	*81*	*82*
Budget ($ millions)	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	13[1]

NOTE: Budget figures are for Supervision and Regulation of Financial Institutions only. Staffing figures for these activities are not available.
[1]Figure derived by using 1981 estimate. Budgets are calculated by calendar year rather than fiscal year.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Pennsylvania Avenue at Sixth St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20580
Telephone: (202) 523-3830

Purpose: To ensure "vigorous, free and fair competition in the market place."

Regulatory Activity: The Commission has authority to act against and prevent: 1) general restraint of trade in interstate commerce; 2) false or deceptive advertising of consumer goods and other unfair or deceptive practices; 3) activities that tend to lessen competition or create a monopoly, such as price discrimination and certain mergers and acquisitions. The FTC also formulates its own "trade regulation rules," which have the force of law. When statutes are violated, it can issue a cease-and-desist order, conduct formal litigation, or seek civil penalties.

Established: 1914

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914 (38 Stat. 717), as amended (52 Stat. 111)

The FTC also has responsibility for enforcement of the following acts:

- Clayton Act of 1914 (38 Stat. 730)
- Export Trade Act of 1918 (40 Stat. 516)
- Robinson-Patman Act of 1936 (49 Stat. 1526)
- Wool Products Labeling Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 1128)
- Lanham Trademark Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 427)
- Fur Products Labeling Act of 1951 (65 Stat. 175)
- Textile Fiber Products Identification Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 1717)
- Fair Packaging and Labeling Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 1269)
- Truth-in-Lending Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 146)
- Fair Credit Reporting Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1521)
- Fair Credit Billing Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1511)
- Equal Credit Opportunity Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1521)
- Magnuson-Moss Warranty—Federal Trade Commission Improvement Act of 1975 (88 Stat. 2123)
- Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvement Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 1383)
- Debt Collection Act of 1977 (91 Stat. 874)
- Federal Trade Commission Improvements Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-252)

Organization: The Commission became an independent administrative agency in 1951. It is headed by a five-member commission appointed to seven-year terms by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Additional Responsibilities: The Commission also regulates various aspects of the consumer credit industry, including issuance of loans and credit cards and activities of credit reporting agencies and debt collection agencies; packaging and labeling of certain consumer commodities; and certain aspects of the fur and textile industries.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1982)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81 (Estimated)*	*82 (Estimated)*
Budget ($ millions)	20	22	25	27	32	39	44	52	59	63	68	73	76
Staffing	1385	1385	1390	1530	1560	1569	1638	1668	1650	1665	1665	1665	1665

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

701 E Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20436
Telephone: (202) 523-0173

Purpose: To identify and eliminate "dumping" and other unfair practices on the part of importers.

Regulatory Activity: The ITC is responsible for: (1) investigating eligibility for and recommending appropriate import relief for domestic industries; (2) taking legal action against unfair practices in import trade; and (3) conducting studies on trade and tariff issues relating to U.S. foreign trade, which frequently form the basis for economic policy decisions.

Established: September 8, 1916

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: United States Tariff Commission Act of 1916 (39 Stat. 795)

The ITC administers all or part of the following acts:

Antidumping Act of 1921 (42 Stat. 11), as amended (repealed)
Tariff Act of 1930 (46 Stat. 930), amended
Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 131)
Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 872)
Trade Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 2009)
Financial Institutions Regulatory and Interest Rate Control Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 3641)
Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (93 Stat. 144)

The International Trade Commission took on the functions of the Tariff Commission in 1975, pursuant to the Trade Act of 1974.

Organization: The six members of this independent commission are appointed by the President for nine-year terms, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Chairman and Vice Chairman are appointed to two-year terms. Not more than three commissioners may be of the same political party.

Note: The Trade Agreements Act of 1979 repealed the Antidumping Act of 1921 and, through amendment of the Tariff Act of 1930, assigned the ITC responsibility in investigating injury to domestic industries caused by subsidized imports or imports sold at less than fair value.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1982)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81 (Estimated)*	*82 (Estimated)*
Budget ($ millions)	4	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	12	14	18	19
Staffing	265	280	285	322	398	408	426	395	368	361	438	438	438

NOTE: Budget figures for 1970-74 are for the Tariff Commission.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Twelfth Street and Constitution Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20423
Telephone: (202) 275-7252

Purpose: To regulate interstate surface transportation carriers.

Regulatory Activity: The ICC is responsible for: (1) granting operating authority to carriers; (2) regulating carrier rates; (3) approving the construction or abandonment of railroads; (4) investigating carrier operations, adequacy of service, purchases, and mergers; and (5) formulating and enforcing uniform systems of accounts for carriers. (See Part I for changes in rail and truck regulation.)

Established: 1887

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Interstate Commerce Act of 1887 (24 Stat. 379, 383), as revised

The ICC is also responsible for all or part of the following legislation:

- Mann-Elkins Act of 1910 (36 Stat. 539)
- Panama Canal Act of 1912 (37 Stat. 560)
- Esch Car Service Act of 1917 (40 Stat. 101)
- Transportation Acts of 1920 (41 Stat. 456) and of 1940 and 1942 (54 Stat. 898) and 1958
- Hepburn Act
- Motor Carrier Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 543)
- Reed-Bullwinkle Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 472)
- Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (81 Stat. 224)
- Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1327)
- Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 985)
- Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 31)
- Motor Carrier Act of 1980 (94 Stat. 793; P.L. 96-296)
- Staggers Rail Act of 1980 (94 Stat. 1895; P.L. 96-488)

Organization: The ICC is an independent agency consisting of eleven commissioners appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Its chairman is chosen by the President.

Carriers Regulated: Trains, trucks, buses, inland waterway and coastal shippers, freight carriers and freight forwarders, and express companies.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1982)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*(Estimated) 81*	*82*
Budget ($ millions)	27	28	31	44	38	44	47	59	65	67	77	80	80
Staffing	1907	1725	1725	1865	2035	2142	2237	2205	2068	1983	1940	1910	1885

NOTE: Budget figures do not include $90 million for "Directed Rail Service" in fiscal 1980 and $3 million in 1981.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

1776 G Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20456
Telephone: (202) 357-1000

Purpose: To regulate and examine all federally chartered credit unions.

Regulatory Activity: The NCUA (1) charters federal credit unions; (2) examines them on a periodic basis; (3) administers the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund; and (4) manages the National Credit Union Administration Central Liquidity Facility.

Established: March 10, 1970; reorganized 1978

Legislative Authority:

NCUA administers:
- National Credit Union Administration Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 49)
- National Credit Union Share Insurance Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 994)
- Federal Credit Union Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 1216), as amended
- National Credit Union Administration Central Liquidity Facility Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 3641)
- Financial Institutions Regulatory and Interest Rate Control Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 3641)

Organization: This is an independent agency of the Executive branch, headed by a three-person Board. Its members are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of Congress.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1982)

	'70	'71	'72	'73	'74	'75	'76	'77	'78	'79	'80 (Estimated)	'81 (Estimated)	'82 (Estimated)
Budget ($ millions)	7	8	9	9	9	10	10	12	14	16	17	21	22
Staffing	456	486	514	480	497	570	594	588	608	646	650	718	718

NOTE: Budget figures are for programs in examination, supervision, and chartering.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

1717 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20570
Telephone: (202) 632-4950

Purpose: To administer laws relating to collective bargaining between companies and labor unions.

Regulatory Activity: The Board (1) deals with "unfair labor practices" by employers and labor organizations, and (2) conducts secret ballot elections to determine whether employees want to be represented by a labor union. The Board can act on complaints only when requested to do so by individuals, employers, or unions.

Established: 1935

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: National Labor Relations Act of 1935 (Wagner Act) (49 Stat. 449), as amended by the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 (Taft-Hartley Act) (61 Stat. 136), and the Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (Landrum-Griffin Act) (73 Stat. 520)
Postal Reorganization Act of 1971 (84 Stat. 719)
Health Care Institutions Act of 1974

Organization: The NLRB is an independent agency headed by a five-member board appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Exempted Areas: Racetracks; horse owners, breeders and trainers; real estate brokers; agricultural laborers; domestic servants; individuals employed by parent or spouse; supervisors; workers subject to the Railway Labor Act; federal, state or local government employees; employees of a Federal Reserve Bank; and teachers in church-affiliated schools.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1982)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81 (Estimated)*	*82 (Estimated)*
Budget ($ millions)	38	40	47	48	55	61	68	81	90	97	109	122	132
Staffing	2281	2299	2573	2573	2573	2573	2670	2901	2849	2921	3157	3213	3213

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD[L]

800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, D.C. 20594
Telephone: (202) 472-6100

Purpose: To promote transportation safety on land and in the air.

Regulatory Activity: The Board regulates forms of transportation by means of: (1) the investigation of major accidents in civil aviation and in surface transportation, including pipelines; (2) the conduct of special studies and the making of recommendations for accident prevention; and (3) the establishment of regulatory requirements for reporting accidents. It reviews on appeal certain decisions made by the Department of Transportation.

Established: April 1, 1975, as an independent agency

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Independent Safety Board Act of 1974 (Transportation Safety Act) (88 Stat. 2156)

Prior to 1975 the Board was an autonomous agency within the Department of Transportation, established in 1967 under the Transportation Act of 1966.

Organization: The independent Board consists of five members appointed by the President for five-year terms with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Note: The Board has maintained in a written communication that it has no regulatory authority whatsoever, and that "its safety recommendations have no force of law, and are fulfilled or rejected on their merits." However, the *U.S. Government Manual* explicitly states in its description of the Board that it is "a catalyst for transportation accident prevention by...establishing regulatory requirements for reporting accidents."

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1982)

	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81 (Estimated)	82 (Estimated)
Budget ($ millions)	5	6	7	7	8	.9	11	13	16	15	18	18	19
Staffing	275	281	289	289	291	310	386	385	367	355	388	376	381

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

1717 H Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20555
Telephone: (202) 492-7715

Purpose: To regulate the civilian uses of nuclear materials and facilities so that they are consistent with public health and safety regulations, environmental quality standards, and national security and antitrust laws.

Regulatory Activity: The NRC issues licenses for, and regulates the siting, construction, operation, and security of all civilian reactors, nuclear fuel storage facilities, and radioactive waste disposal, as well as the commercial uses of nuclear materials. It inspects licensed facilities and enforces regulations through civil penalties, orders, and other actions.

Established: January 19, 1975

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1242)
Atomic Energy Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 755)
Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 919)
Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977 (91 Stat. 685)

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission took over the licensing and regulatory functions of the now-defunct Atomic Energy Commission in 1975.

Organization: The NRC is an independent agency headed by a five-member commission appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1982)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81 (Estimated)*	*82 (Estimated)*
Budget ($ millions)	12	16	27	45	80	86	180	231	271	309	378	437	484
Staffing	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1538	2006	2289	2499	2666	2472	3041	3336	3396

NOTE: Budget figures for 1970-74 are for the Atomic Energy Commission.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

1825 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: (202) 634-7943

Purpose: To rule on contests initiated by employers or employees subsequent to a workplace inspection by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

Regulatory Activity: The Commission acts as a court to rule on alleged job safety and health violations cited by OSHA that are contested by employers or employees after a workplace inspection.

Established: April 28, 1971

Legislative Authority:
Enabling Legislation: Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1590)

Organization: This is an independent agency consisting of three commissioners appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, and 45 Administrative Law Judges in nine regional offices.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1971-1982)

										(Estimated)		
	71	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*
Budget ($ millions)	*	1	4	5	5	6	7	7	7	8	8	8
Staffing	10	121	188	188	172	175	181	171	171	165	183	168

*Less than $1 million

OFFICE OF THE FEDERAL INSPECTOR FOR THE ALASKA NATURAL GAS TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

P.O. Box 19400, Washington, D.C. 20036
Telephone: (202) 653-7300
or 634-7610

Purpose: To oversee the contruction and initial operation of a joint U.S.-Canadian natural gas pipeline system from Prudhoe Bay, Alaska, to Chicago and San Francisco.

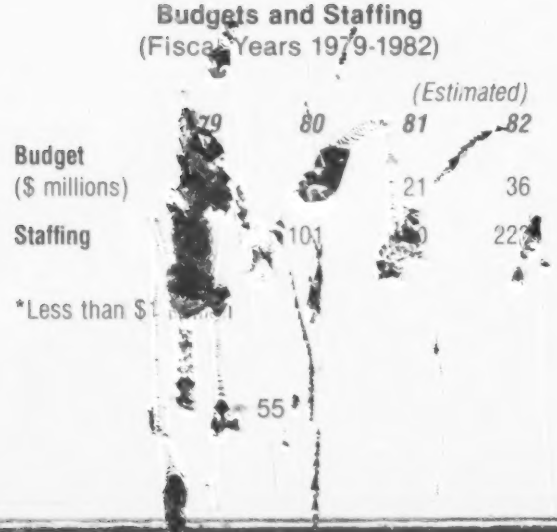
Regulatory Activity: The Office (1) coordinates applications for and issues permits to project sponsors building the Alaska pipeline, and enforces federal regulations; (2) audits expenditures of project sponsors; and (3) reviews project designs and oversees construction, in order to protect the environment; and ensure compliance with applicable environmental regulations.

Established: July 1, 1979

Legislative Authority:
Enabling Legislation: Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1979
Executive Order No. 12142

Organization: The Office is an independent agency headed by an inspector who is appointed by the President and approved by the Senate.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1979-1982)



SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

500 North Capitol Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20549
Telephone: (202) 272-2650

Purpose: To protect the investing public against malpractices in the securities and financial markets.

Regulatory Activity: The SEC is responsible for: (1) supervision and regulation of securities markets, mutual funds and other investment companies, and public utility holding companies; (2) regulation of brokers, dealers, investment counselors and advisers; (3) full disclosure by securities issuers through SEC registration statements and asset reports; and (4) prevention and suppression of fraud through investigations. The SEC operates as a quasi-judicial commission in securing compliance with federal securities laws.

Established: July 2, 1934

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Securities Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 74)
Securities Exchange Act of 1934
(48 Stat. 881) and amendments

The SEC administers the following legislation:
Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 803)
Bankruptcy Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 883), Chapter X
Trust Indenture Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1149)
Investment Company Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 789)
Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 847)

Organization: This independent agency is headed by a five-member commission appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1982)

	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81 (Estimated)	82
Budget ($ millions)	22	23	26	30	35	44	51	54	61	66	74	79	87
Staffing	1432	1410	1658	1656	1919	2144	2054	2117	2009	2009	2100	2128	2141

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION[L]

1441 L Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20416
Telephone: (202) 653-6365

Purpose: To promote the interests of small business.

Regulatory Activity: The Small Business Administration licenses and regulates small business investment companies.

Established: 1953

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation:
- Small Business Act of 1953 (67 Stat. 230)
- Small Business Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 384), as amended
- Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 689), as amended
- Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 552), as amended
- Disaster Relief Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1744)
- Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 24)
- Trade Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1978)

Organization: The SBA is an independent agency directed by an administrator appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

NOTE: Budget and staffing figures for regulatory activities are not available.

CATEGORY B: REGULATORY AGENCIES WITHIN EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

Department of Agriculture
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Fourteenth Street and Independence Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20250
Telephone: (202) 447-6766

Purpose: To regulate the price and production of various agricultural commodities and the marketing practices of producers.

Regulatory Activity: The responsibilities of AMS are (1) to standardize, inspect, grade, and class cotton and tobacco; (2) to administer marketing agreements and orders for certain commodities; and (3) to regulate and supervise the marketing of livestock, meat and poultry.

Established: April 2, 1972

Legislative Authority:
The AMS derives its authority from the following:

U.S. Warehouse Act of 1916 (39 Stat. 486)
Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921 (42 Stat. 159), as amended
Capper-Volstead Act of 1926
Produce Agency Act of 1927 (44 Stat. 1355)
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act of 1930 (46 Stat. 531)
Tobacco Inspection Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 735)
Export Fruit Acts
Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 248), as amended
Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 31)
Federal Seed Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1275)
Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 1087)
Agricultural Act of September 6, 1961 (75 Stat. 469; P.L. 87-200)
Agricultural Fair Practices Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 93; P.L. 90-288)
Plant Variety Protection Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1542; P.L. 91-977)
Wheat Research and Promotion Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 885; P.L. 91-430)
Cotton Research and Promotion Act

Organization: This agency, located within the Department of Agriculture, is headed by an administrator appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1982)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81 (Estimated)*	*82 (Estimated)*
Budget ($ millions)	131	156	142[1]	40	31	36	36	38	29	31	40	44	52

NOTE: Staffing figures for regulatory activities are not available.
Budget figures do not include Market News Service.
[1] Prior to 1972, the regulatory functions performed by the Agricultural Marketing Service were the responsibility of the Consumer and Marketing Service.

Department of Agriculture
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE
P.O. Box 2415
Washington, D.C. 20013
Telephone: (202) 447-4044

Purpose: To administer specified commodity and related resource conservation and environmental protection programs.

Regulatory Activity: The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to implement cropland set-aside provisions for specified crops in order to keep the production of various agricultural commodities in line with demand. Set-aside provisions, when in effect, are administered by ASCS, and apply to one or more of the following crops: wheat, feed grains, upland cotton and rice. ASCS also administers acreage allotments and marketing quotas for specified crops. Currently, allotments and quotas apply only to peanuts, extra long staple (ELS) cotton, and most kinds of tobacco, and allotments only to rice for payment and loan purposes.

Established: June 5, 1961

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Reorganization Plan 2 of 1953, revised statutes, and prior reorganization plans.
Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 (91 Stat. 913), revising and expanding earlier legislation
Water Bank Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1468)
This agency administers programs under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotments Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 163), as amended and supplemented, and operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Organization: This agency, within the Department of Agriculture, is headed by an administrator.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1982)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81 (Estimated)*	*82 (Estimated)*
Budget ($ millions)	66	68	71	71	65	68	64	69	99	104	108	116	122

NOTE: Staffing figures for regulatory activities are not available.

Department of Agriculture
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
Fourteenth Street and Independence Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20250
Telephone: (202) 447-3977

Purpose: To conduct regulatory and control programs to protect and improve animal and plant health.

Regulatory Activity: In cooperation with State governments, this agency administers federal laws and regulations pertaining to animal and plant health and quarantine, humane treatment of animals, and the control and eradication of pests and diseases. It also inspects and certifies domestic plants for export, and administers a law intended to assure that all biological products shipped or sold in interstate commerce for use against animal diseases are pure, safe, potent, and effective.

Established: April 2, 1972; reestablished 1977

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953
Act of February 28, 1947, as amended

APHIS derives its authority from the following legislation:

Act of May 29, 1884
Act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 416)
Act of February 2, 1903
Act of March 3, 1905
Plant Quarantine Act of 1912 (37 Stat. 319)
Tariff Act of June 17, 1930
Mexican Border Act of 1942 (56 Stat. 40)
Organic Act of 1944 (Sec. 102)
Virus-Serum-Toxin Act
Federal Plant Pests Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 31)
Act of September 6, 1961
Act of July 2, 1962 (76 Stat. 129)
Federal Laboratory Animal Welfare Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 350)
Horse Protection Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1404)

In 1972, APHIS assumed the meat and poultry inspection duties of the Consumer and Marketing Service.

In 1977, APHIS was reorganized, with its meat and poultry program transferred to the Food Safety and Quality Service.

Organization: This agency, located in the Department of Agriculture, is headed by an administrator.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1972-1982)

	72	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81 (Estimated)*	*82*
Budget ($ millions)	267	308	314	343	375	336	201	240	263	280	298
Staffing	4811	14969	14929	14613	14765	4958	4302	4298	4398	4443	4499

NOTE: Budgets are for Animal and Plant Disease and Pest Control and for Contingencies.

Department of Agriculture
FEDERAL GRAIN INSPECTION SERVICE
Fourteenth Street and Independence Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20250
Telephone: (202) 447-6766

Purpose: To provide a national grain inspection and weighing system.

Regulatory Activity: The Federal Grain Inspection Service is responsible for (1) establishing official U.S. standards for grain; (2) administering the system of official inspection; and (3) regulating the weighing of all grain coming into or going out of all U.S. export facilities.

Established: November 20, 1976

Legislative Authority:
Enabling Legislation: U.S. Grain Standards Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 2867), amending the U.S. Grain Standards Act of 1916 (39 Stat. 454)
Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 1087)

Organization: This agency, within the Department of Agriculture, is headed by an administrator who is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1977-1982)

	77	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81 (Estimated)*	*82*
Budget ($ millions)	9	11	18	26	30	32
Staffing	170	715	830	821	755	824

NOTE: Budget figures indicate outlays of federal appropriations. The FGIS receives and spends additional revenues collected from the grain industry for inspection and weighing services.

Department of Agriculture
FOOD SAFETY AND QUALITY SERVICE
Fourteenth Street and Independence Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20250
Telephone: (202) 655-4000

Purpose: To certify the grade, quality, or wholesomeness of certain agricultural commodities and products.

Regulatory Activity: The FSQS sets nationally uniform grading standards and provides for the inspection and certification of: (1) meat, poultry, and related products processed by plants shipping in interstate and foreign commerce; (2) eggs and egg products; and (3) fresh and processed fruits and vegetables. The Service also administers laws governing truth-in-labeling of meat and poultry products.

Established: March 14, 1977

Legislative Authority:
The FSQS is responsible for the following legislation:
- Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 1087), as amended
- Poultry Products Inspection Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 441)
- Humane Slaughter Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 862), as amended in 1978 (92 Stat. 1069)
- Talmadge-Aiken Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 663)
- Federal Meat Inspection Act of 1967 (81 Stat. 584)
- Egg Products Inspection Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1620)

The programs of the FSQS were formerly performed by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Organization: This agency, within the Department of Agriculture, is headed by an administrator appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1977-1982)

					(Estimated)	
	77	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*
Budget ($ millions)	138	581	586	821	743	770
Staffing	11729	11736	11585	11013	11016	11143

Department of Agriculture
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE[L]
Fourteenth Street and Independence Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20250
Telephone: (202) 447-3448

Purpose: To regulate imports and promote exports of agricultural commodities.

Regulatory Activity: The agency administers a system of import quotas covering products deemed to "adversely affect or seriously threaten U.S. domestic farm programs." The agency provides staff support for administration of a program providing for the imposition of meat import quotas under certain conditions.

Established: March 10, 1953
Operational: 1954

Legislative Authority:
The Foreign Agricultural Service is responsible for administering the following acts:

Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act of 1930 (46 Stat. 497)
Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 (Sec. 22) (48 Stat. 31)
Agricultural Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 908)
Meat Import Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 594)
Trade Expansion Act of 1974 (Sec. 204)
Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 1685)

Organization: This agency, within the Department of Agriculture, is headed by an administrator appointed by the Agriculture Secretary.

Note: The FAS was established in its present form within USDA in 1953. Its functions, which resided for a time in the Department of State, date back to 1930.

NOTE: Budget and staffing figures for regulatory activities are not available.

Department of Commerce
INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION[L]
Fourteenth St. between Constitution Ave. and E St. NW
Washington, D.C. 20230
Telephone: (202) 377-3808

Purpose: To regulate aspects of international trade relating to imports, exports and foreign trade zones, and to conduct programs involving export administration.

Regulatory Activity: ITA (1) negotiates and administers international textile agreements; (2) regulates export activity to assure it is consistent with U.S. material and commodity requirements and with foreign policy, national security, and short supply; (3) enforces the law against participation in foreign boycotts; (4) administers statutory programs dealing with the entry into the U.S. of specified products; and (5) supervises the Foreign Trade Zones Board.

Established: December 4, 1977; reestablished as International Trade Administration, January 2, 1980

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Export Control Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 7), as amended
Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (93 Stat. 144)
Export Administration Act of 1979 (93 Stat. 503)

ITA is responsible for administering the Export Administration Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-184), as amended in 1977 (P.L. 95-52), and has "administering authority" for the antidumping and countervailing duty laws of the Tariff Act of 1930 (46 Stat. 590), as amended.

The functions of the Domestic and International Business Administration were transferred to the ITA in 1977. The agency has undergone reorganization under Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1979. It was formerly the Industry and Trade Administration. Some responsibilities were transferred from the Departments of State and Treasury.

Organization: This agency, within the Department of Commerce, is headed by the Under Secretary for International Trade.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1972-1982)

	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81 (Estimated)	82 (Estimated)
Budget ($ millions)	2	2	3	4	2	7	7	18	26	35	35

NOTE: Budget figures 1970-77 are for the Domestic and International Trade Administration. 1978-79 budget figures are for the Industry and Trade Administration. Current figures cover ITA outlays for programs in International Economic Policy and in Trade Administration. Staffing figures for regulatory activities are not available.

Department of Commerce
PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
Fourteenth St. between Constitution Ave. & E St. NW
Washington, D.C. 20231
Telephone: (703) 557-3158

Purpose: To administer patent and trademark laws.

Regulatory Activity: The Patent and Trademark Office performs the (1) examination of patent and trademark applications, (2) issuance of patents, and (3) registration of trademarks.

Established: 1836, as a separate bureau within the Department of State

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Patent Act of 1836 (5 Stat. 117)
Patent Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 792; P.L. 82-593), as amended in 1975 (88 Stat. 1949)
Trademark Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 427; P.L. 79-489), as amended

Basic authority for the PTO derives from Article I, section 8, of the U.S. Constitution.

Prior to 1925, the Office was within the Department of State.

Organization: This bureau, within the Department of Commerce, is headed by a commissioner.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1982)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81 (Estimated)*	*82 (Estimated)*
Budget ($ millions)	49	55	60	65	73	71	84	87	92	97	103	112	120
Staffing	2795	2807	2836	2999	2993	3014	3014	2932	2937	2700	2734	2834	2954

Department of Defense
[Department of the Army]
ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
20 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, D.C. 20314
Telephone: (202) 693-6456

Purpose: To protect the nation's rivers, shores, and other navigable waters.

Regulatory Activity: Through a branch of the Army's civil works program, the Corps establishes regulations and grants permits for structures and other construction-related activities which modify the navigable waters of the U.S. Since 1972, these duties have also covered the discharge of dredged and fill material into navigable waters and ocean dumping of dredged material.

Established: 1824; regulatory program since 1899.

Legislative Authority:
Permits are issued under the following laws pertaining to the preservation of navigable waters:

Sections 9, 10 and 13 of the River and Harbor Act of 1899 (30 Stat. 1151)
Act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. 1137)
Act of July 19, 1918 (40 Stat. 892)
Section 103 of the Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 1052)
Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 1280)
The Clean Water Act of 1977 which amended the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 816)

Organization: The Civil Works Directorate of the Corps of Engineers is in the Department of Defense, under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of the Army.

Note: Certain regulatory powers of the Department of the Army regarding drawbridge operating regulations and sea pollution by oil were transferred to the Department of Transportation in 1966 (see esp. the U.S. Coast Guard).

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1982)

												(Estimated)	
	70	***71***	***72***	***73***	***74***	***75***	***76***	***77***	***78***	***79***	***80***	***81***	***82***
Budget ($ millions)	2	4	8	7	10	16	22	32	38	43	41	45	47
Staffing	n/a	186	233	282	480	613	684	757	889	946	946[1]	946[1]	946[1]

[1] Staffing estimated from 1979 figure.

Department of Energy
ECONOMIC REGULATORY ADMINISTRATION
2000 M Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20585
Telephone: (202) 252-5000

Purpose: To regulate the supply, pricing, and distribution of crude oil, natural gas liquids, and petroleum products, and to manage coal conversion programs.

Regulatory Activity: The ERA is responsible for the administration and enforcement of programs dealing with: (1) the pricing, allocation, and import/export of various oil and gas products; (2) conversion of oil- and gas-fired utility and industrial facilities to coal; (3) regional coordination of electric power system planning; (4) energy conservation standards; and (5) national energy emergency and contingency planning. The agency takes an active role in proposing, negotiating, and implementing U.S. international energy agreements. (See Part One for decontrol of oil prices.)

Established: August 4, 1977

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Department of Energy Organization Act (91 Stat. 565; P.L. 95-91)

ERA assumed regulatory authority for the following acts from the now-defunct Federal Energy Administration:

- Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 628)
- Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 96) (for interim period 1974-1977)
- Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 246), as amended
- Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975 (89 Stat. 871), amended by Emergency Energy Conservation Act of 1979 (93 Stat. 749; P.L. 96-102)
- Energy Conservation and Production Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 1125), as amended
- Power Plant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 3289)

ERA also has responsibilities under two earlier acts:

- Federal Power Act of 1935 (41 Stat. 1063)
- Natural Gas Act of 1938 (41 Stat. 821)

Organization: This agency, located within the Department of Energy, is headed by an administrator who is nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1974-1982)

	74	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81 (Estimated)*	*82*
Budget ($ millions)	33[1]	6[1]	40[1]	49[2]	79	82	132	212	216
Staffing	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1829	1957	2161	2318	1547

NOTE: [1] Figures for 1974-77 are for the Federal Energy Administration's regulatory activities.
[2] 1977 figures are estimates from the 1978 Budget.

Department of Health and Human Services
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION
5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20857
Telephone: (301) 443-4177

Purpose: To protect the public against impure and unsafe foods, drugs, and cosmetics, and to regulate hazards involved with medical devices and radiation.

Regulatory Activity: The FDA (1) regulates, inspects, tests, sets standards for, and licenses the manufacture of biological products shipped in interstate or foreign commerce; (2) sets standards for, monitors the quality of, and regulates labeling of all drugs for human use; (3) develops regulations for the composition, quality, nutrition, and safety of foods, food additives, colors, and cosmetics, and inspects processing plants and marketing establishments; (4) sets standards for safe limits of radiation exposure; (5) evaluates the safety of veterinary preparations and devices; and (6) develops policy for and evaluates the safety, efficacy and labeling of medical devices.

Established: 1931

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Agriculture Appropriation Act of 1931 (46 Stat. 392)
Food and Drug Act of 1906 (34 Stat. 768)
Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 1040) and the following amendments to it:
Food Additives Amendment of 1958 (72 Stat. 1788) (Delaney Amendment)
Color Additive Amendments of 1960 (74 Stat. 403)
Drug Amendments of 1962 (76 Stat. 704)
Medical Devices Amendments of 1976 (90 Stat. 539)
Fair Packaging and Labeling Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 1296)
Radiation Control for Health and Safety Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 1173)

FDA is also responsible for portions of:
Tea Importation Act of 1897
Filled Milk Act of 1923 (42 Stat. 1486)
Public Health Services Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 697)
Federal Hazardous Substances Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 1303)

Organization: This agency, located within the Department of Health and Human Services, is headed by a commissioner.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1982)

	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80 (Estimated)	81 (Estimated)	82 (Estimated)
Budget ($ millions)	68	85	105	143	165	201	218	245	276	300	326	347	363
Staffing	4152	4360	5431	6751	6116	6206	6362	7340	7483	7656	7419	7242	7290

Department of Housing and Urban Development
OFFICE OF NEIGHBORHOODS, VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS, AND CONSUMER PROTECTION[L]
451 Seventh Street SW, Washington, D.C. 20410
Telephone: (202) 755-1887

Purpose: To regulate certain types of housing and real estate activities.

Regulatory Activity: This Office operates the following three programs: (1) *Mobile Home Standards,* which (a) establishes federal mobile home construction and safety standards and (b) requires manufacturers to obtain approval of its building plans for all home models and to certify that each unit meets federal standards; (2) *Interstate Land Sales Registration,* which (a) administers and enforces the registration and disclosure requirements applying to developers who sell land by any means of interstate commerce or the mails and (b) regulates the operations of larger land developers; and (3) *Real Estate Settlement Procedures,* which (a) requires lenders to provide loan applicants with "good faith estimates" of settlement costs in home purchases, and (b) regulates financial transactions for settlements.

Established: 1977

Legislative Authority:

The Office's divisions have responsibilities under the following acts:

National Housing Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 1246), as amended
Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act of 1971 (84 Stat. 2078), as amended
Interstate Land Sales Full Disclosure Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 590), as amended
Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1724), as amended
National Mobile Home Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 633)
Neighborhood Self-Help Development Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 2119)
Liveable Cities Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 2122), Title VIII of the Housing and Community Development Amendments of 1978

This Office was the result of an expansion in 1977 of the duties of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Consumer Affairs within HUD.

Organization: This agency, within the Department of Housing and Urban Development, is headed by an assistant secretary.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1978-1982)

				(Estimated)	
	78	***79***	***80***	***81***	***82***
Budget ($ millions)	17	20	13	34	24

NOTE: Staffing figures for regulatory activities are not available.

Department of the Interior
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE[L]
C Street between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets NW
Washington, D.C. 20240
Telephone: (202) 343-5634

Purpose: To preserve and protect fish and wildlife resources.

Regulatory Activity: The Fish and Wildlife Service is specifically charged with the protection and restoration of migratory and endangered species. Under this program it maintains a refuge system, fish hatcheries, and research laboratories. Monitoring the environment has recently been added to its duties.

Established: June 30, 1940

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Reorganization Plan III of 1940 (54 Stat. 1232)

The Service is also responsible for all or part of the following legislation:

Lacey Act of 1900 (31 Stat. 187)
Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (40 Stat. 755)
Black Bass Act of 1926 (44 Stat. 576), as amended
Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 1929 (45 Stat. 1222)
Animal Damage Control Act of 1931 (46 Stat. 1468)
Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 401)
Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 452)
Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act of 1937, as amended
Bald Eagle Protection Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 250)
Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 430), as amended
Wetlands Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 813)
Refuge Recreation Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 653), as amended
Anadromous Fish Conservation Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 1125)
National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 283)
Reorganization Plan 4 of 1970
Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (85 Stat. 688), as amended
Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 1027)
Endangered Species Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 884)
Antarctic Conservation Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 2048)
Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 1119), as amended by the act of April 1974 (88 Stat. 92)

The Bureau of Fisheries, established in 1871, and the Bureau of Biological Survey, established in 1885, were consolidated into this single agency in 1940.

Organization: This agency, located within the Department of the Interior, is headed by a director.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1982)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81 (Estimated)*	*82 (Estimated)*
Budget ($ millions)	n/a	n/a	1	4	5	6	9	13	17	21	20	28	26

NOTE: Budgets are for Endangered Species only. Staffing figures are not available.

Department of the Interior
OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT
1951 Constitution Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20240
Telephone: (202) 343-4953

Purpose: To regulate the surface mining of coal.

Regulatory Activity: The Office regulates both the use of new land for strip mining and the reclamation of land previously damaged by strip mining. It requires operators of strip mines to: (1) obtain permits for their mining; (2) return affected land to its approximate original condition; (3) give information on mine ownership and operations, such as prior experience with mine permits, the area to be mined, methods to be used, starting and finishing dates for mining, compliance with environmental standards, and a complete reclamation plan.

Established: 1977

Legislative Authority:
Enabling Legislation: Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (91 Stat. 445; P.L. 95-97)

Organization: This agency, located in the Department of Interior, is headed by a director.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1978-1982)

				(Estimated)	
	78	***79***	***80***	***81***	***82***
Budget ($ millions)	5	34	85	156	134
Staffing	603	768	759	768	615

NOTE: Budgets include state regulatory program grants and outlays for the abandoned mine reclamation fund.

Department of Justice
ANTITRUST DIVISION
Constitution Avenue and Tenth Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20530
Telephone: (202) 633-2000

Purpose: To administer and enforce antitrust, consumer protection, and similar laws.

Regulatory Activity: The Division has specific responsibility for: (1) investigating suspected violations of antitrust laws and conducting civil and criminal court proceedings against price-fixing, anti-competitive mergers, and monopolies; and (2) representing the United States in judicial proceedings to review orders of certain regulatory agencies, such as the ICC, FCC, CAB, FTC, etc.

Established: 1903

Legislative Authority:
The Antitrust Division is responsible for the enforcement of portions of:
Sherman Act of 1890 (26 Stat. 209), as amended
Clayton Act of 1914 (38 Stat. 730), as amended
Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvement Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 1383)
Crime Control Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 2415)
Various statutory provisions which require government regulatory agencies to consider preservation of competition

Organization: This agency, within the Department of Justice, is headed by the Assistant Attorney General.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1982)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81 (Estimated)*	*82*
Budget ($ millions)	9	11	12	13	14	18	22	26	36	53	49	45	48
Staffing	595	610	630	629	629	712	856	907	920	977	939	939	897

NOTE: Budget figures are for antitrust enforcement and include grants to states for enforcement.

Department of Justice
DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION[L]
1405 I Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20537
Telephone: (202) 633-1249

Purpose: To control narcotics and other dangerous drugs.

Regulatory Activity: The DEA regulates the legal trade in narcotics and dangerous (controlled) drugs through: (1) classification of those drugs; (2) establishment of import, export, and manufacturing quotas; (3) registration of all controlled drug manufacturers, handlers, and dispensers; and (4) inspection of the premises and records of manufacturers and distributors.

Established: July 1, 1973

Legislative Authority:
Enabling Legislation: Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973
Narcotic Addict Treatment Act of 1974
(88 Stat. 1241)

DEA is responsible for enforcing the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1236), also known as the Controlled Substances Act.

Prior to 1973, many of DEA's functions were performed by the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (established 1968) , which was merged into the DEA.

Organization: This agency, in the Department of Justice, is headed by an administrator.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1973-1982)

	73	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81 (Estimated)*	*82*
Budget ($ millions)	9	8	12	9	9	9	13	13	15	16

NOTE: Budget figures are for Compliance and Regulation only.
Staffing figures for these activities are not available.

Department of Labor
EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION
200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20210
Telephone: (202) 523-8743

Purpose: To administer and enforce various employment standards.

Regulatory Activity: The ESA is responsible for administering such federal standards as statutory minimum wages, overtime pay, and prevailing wages on government construction projects. It also enforces laws prohibiting job discrimination against women, minorities, handicapped persons and veterans employed by federal contractors, and administers workers' compensation for federal employees and certain categories of private employees.

Established: 1971, although some laws administered by ESA date back to 1916

Legislative Authority:

Major legislation administered by ESA includes the following:

Federal Employees Compensation Act of 1916 (39 Stat. 742) and related laws
Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act of 1927 (44 Stat. 1424) and its extensions
Davis-Bacon Act of 1931 (49 Stat. 1494) and related acts
Public Contracts Act of 1936 (Walsh-Healey Act) (49 Stat. 2036)
Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 1060), as amended
Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act of 1963 (78 Stat. 920)
Service Contract Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 1034)
Consumer Credit Protection Act of 1968 (Title III, Federal Wage Garnishment Law) (82 Stat. 146)
Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 (Black Lung) (83 Stat. 742)
Black Lung Benefits Reform Act of 1977 (92 Stat. 95) and amendments
Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 355)
Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1578)
Executive Order 11246 (issued in 1965)

Organization: This agency, within the Department of Labor, is administered by an assistant secretary.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1982)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81 (Estimated)*	*82 (Estimated)*
Budget ($ millions)	n/a	31	34	34	56	72	84	60	68	107	114	121	121

NOTE: The agency has recommended the use of total outlays for budget figures. However, budgets shown here are only for regulatory activities in "improving and protecting wages" and in "elimination of discrimination in employment."
Staffing for these two regulatory areas is not available.

Department of Labor
LABOR-MANAGEMENT SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20210
Telephone: (202) 523-7408

Purpose: To regulate employee welfare and benefit plans.

Regulatory Activity: In administering its responsibilities with regard to labor unions, LMSA (1) requires the filing of constitutions, bylaws and annual financial reports for public disclosure; (2) sets standards for the election of union officers, administration of trusteeships, and the handling of union funds; and (3) shares with the Internal Revenue Service the administration of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA).

Established: 1963

Legislative Authority:
LMSA administers: Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (Landrum-Griffin Act) (73 Stat. 520)
Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 829)
Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1578)
Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (92 Stat. III)

Organization: This agency, within the Department of Labor, is headed by an assistant secretary.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1982)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81 (Estimated)*	*82 (Estimated)*
Budget ($ millions)	12	17	21	24	24	27	37	47	49	53	52	60	64
Staffing	860	1118	1081	1084	1003	1353	1491	1522	1399	1325	1325	1337	1265

Department of Labor
MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION
4015 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22203
Telephone: (703) 235-1452

Purpose: To protect the health and safety of U.S. miners.

Regulatory Activity: MSHA develops and enforces health and safety standards for mines and the minerals industry.

Established: November 9, 1977

Legislative Authority: .

Enabling Legislation: Federal Mine Safety and Health Amendments Act of 1977 (91 Stat. 1290)
Mine Safety Act of May 15, 1910 (36 Stat. 369), as amended

MSHA is responsible for administering the enforcement provisions of the following acts:

Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 742)
Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 772)

The Federal Mine Safety and Health Amendments Act of 1977 transferred authority to this agency from the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration within the Department of Interior (established 1973).

Organization: This agency, within the Department of Labor, is headed by an assistant secretary.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1973-1982)

	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81 (Estimated)	82 (Estimated)
Budget ($ millions)	52	59	68	84	98	109[1]	131	142	155	160
Staffing	2493	2810	2940	3149	3470	3798	3703	3857	3810	3808

NOTE: Budget and staffing figures for 1973-1977 are for the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration.
[1] 1978 figure combines budgets for MESA and MSHA.

Department of Labor
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION
200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20210
Telephone: (202) 523-8151

Purpose: To develop and enforce worker safety and health regulations.

Regulatory Activity: This agency (1) sets standards to protect workers against safety and health hazards; (2) conducts workplace inspections to enforce these regulations and may issue citations and propose financial penalties for alleged violations; (3) approves, provides, and monitors half the funding for state-administered occupational safety and health programs; (4) requires employers to report workplace accidents that result in fatalities or the hospitalization of 5 or more workers; and (5) requires employers with 10 or more employees to keep and post in the workplace records of job injuries and illnesses.

Established: December 29, 1970

Legislative Authority:
Enabling Legislation: Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1590; P.L. 91-595)

OSHA develops standards which supercede those issued under the following acts:

Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act of 1927 (44 Stat. 1444)
Public Contracts Act of 1936 (Walsh-Healey Act) (49 Stat. 2036)
Service Contract Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 1034; P.L. 89-286)
Construction Safety Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 96; P.L. 91-54)

Organization: OSHA, an agency within the Department of Labor, is headed by an assistant secretary.

Note: OSHA regulations do not cover self-employed persons or any family-owned and operated farms and workplaces already regulated by other federal agencies. Federal agencies are not covered by OSHA workplace standards but must submit annual reports to OSHA on the status of their job safety and health programs.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1971-1982)

	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81 (Estimated)	82 (Estimated)
Budget ($ millions)	n/a	n/a	37	69	90	109	127	147	155	178	206	235
Staffing	n/a	n/a	1699	1830	2471	2494	2717	2674	2855	3015	3015	2925

Department of Transportation
COAST GUARD[L]
400 Seventh Street SW, Washington, D.C. 20590
Telephone: (202) 426-1587

Purpose: To enforce federal marine navigation laws.

Regulatory Activity: The Coast Guard (1) enforces safety standards for U.S. merchant marine vessels and for offshore structures on the Outer Continental Shelf; (2) regulates ports and vessels for security purposes, including supervision of the movements of dangerous cargoes; (3) investigates accidents and violations of laws involving commercial vessels; (4) regulates pilot services on the Great Lakes; (5) regulates the construction, maintenance, and operation of bridges over U.S. navigable waters; (6) licenses the construction, ownership, and operation of deepwater ports; and (7) sets and enforces safety standards for recreational and small boats. It also has major responsibility for marine environmental protection.

Established: 1915

Legislative Authority:
Enabling Legislation: Coast Guard Act of January 28, 1915 (38 Stat. 801), and amending legislation

The Coast Guard is also responsible for all or part of the following acts:
Merchant Marine Act of 1920 (41 Stat. 998)
Acts of June 25, 1936 (49 Stat. 1922) and May 10, 1956 (70 Stat. 151)
Motorboat Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 163)
Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953 (67 Stat. 462), as amended
Great Lakes Pilotage Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 259)
Oil Pollution Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 402)
Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 931)
Federal Boat Safety Act of 1971 (85 Stat. 213)
Ports and Waterways Safety Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 424)
Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (86 Stat. 816)
Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 267)
Deepwater Port Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 2126)

On April 1, 1967, the Coast Guard came under the jurisdiction of the Department of Transportation through the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 931; P.L. 89-670).

Organization: The Coast Guard is a branch of the Armed Forces.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1982)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81 (Estimated)*	*82 (Estimated)*
Budget ($ millions)	57	58	66	76	210	162	192	261	325	367	444	497	570

NOTE: Budget figures are outlays for Marine Safety, Marine Environmental Protection, and Enforcement of Laws and Treaties. Staffing figures are not available.

Department of Transportation
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION[L]
800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, D.C. 20591
Telephone: (202) 426-8058

Purpose: To regulate the nation's aviation system for safety and effectiveness.

Regulatory Activity: The Federal Aviation Administration (1) issues and enforces regulations relating to the manufacture, operation, and maintenance of aircraft; (2) certifies the competence of airmen; (3) certifies airports serving carriers certified by the Civil Aeronautics Board and inspects air navigation facilities; (4) operates and maintains air traffic control towers and centers; and (5) develops air traffic regulations, including those for civil aircraft safety, and allocates use of airspace.

Established: 1967; Federal Aviation Agency established in 1958

Legislative Authority:
Enabling Legislation: Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 932)
Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 731)
Airport and Airway Development Act Amendments of 1976 (90 Stat. 871; P.L. 91-258)
Airport and Airway Revenue Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 219, Title II)

When the Federal Aviation Agency became a part of the Department of Transportation in 1967, its name was changed to the Federal Aviation Administration.

Organization: This agency, within the Department of Transportation, is headed by an administrator.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1982)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81 (Estimated)*	*82*
Budget ($ millions)	n/a	133	159	171	172	178	197	202	209	230	252	273	288

NOTE: Budget figures are for Flight (Aviation) Standards Program and Medical Program. Staffing figures are not available for these activities.

Department of Transportation
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION[L]
400 Seventh Street SW, Washington, D.C. 20590
Telephone: (202) 426-0677

Purpose: To set highway safety standards and administer the federal-aid highway program.

Regulatory Activity: The Administration (1) regulates the safety performance of commercial motor carriers engaged in interstate or foreign commerce; (2) conducts safety inspections of motor carrier operations at carrier facilities; (3) conducts roadside motor carrier vehicle safety inspections; (4) regulates the safe movement on highways of dangerous cargoes; (5) conducts enforcement activities for violations of law through civil penalties or criminal prosecutions; and (6) controls outdoor advertising activities along federal-aid highways.

Established: 1966

Legislative Authority:
Enabling Legislation: Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 932)

The Administration provides policy guidance for, and/or administers all or part of the following acts:

Interstate Commerce Act of 1887 (24 Stat. 379)
Administrative Procedure Act of 1946
Explosives and Dangerous Articles Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 738)
Highway Beautification Act of 1965
Highway Safety Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 731), as amended
Hazardous Material Transportation Act of 1975 (88 Stat. 2156)

Organization: This agency, located within the Department of Transportation, is headed by an administrator.

Note: Motor carrier safety regulatory activity commenced in 1935 under the Interstate Commerce Commission, and was transferred to the Department of Transportation in 1967.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1982)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81 (Estimated)*	*82*
Budget ($ millions)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	36	40	41	38	31	36	47	32
Staffing	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	229	234	234	241	267	292	287	342

NOTE: Figures are for Motor Carrier Safety and Highway Beautification only.

Department of Transportation
FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION[L]
400 Seventh Street SW, Washington, D.C. 20590
Telephone: (202) 426-0881

Purpose: To administer and enforce rail safety laws and regulations.

Regulatory Activity: The Federal Railroad Administration administers and enforces federal safety regulations for railroads relating to: (1) track maintenance, equipment standards and safety appliances; (2) locomotives, signals, and power brakes; (3) hours of service; (4) transport of dangerous articles; (5) the reporting of accidents; and (6) the inspection of rail facilities and records. It also has certain regulatory powers over the operation of railroads in the Northeast corridor (Boston to Washington).

Established: 1966

Legislative Authority:
Enabling Legislation: Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 932)
Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970
Federal Railroad Safety Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 971), as amended
Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 985)
Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 31), as amended

Organization: This agency, located within the Department of Transportation, is headed by an administrator who is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1982)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81 (Estimated)*	*82 (Estimated)*
Budget ($ millions)	4	5	5	7[1]	7	9	15	17	18	25	28	29	29
Staffing	246	244	272	272[1]	369	369	412	376	400	474	484	454	462

NOTE: Figures are for Railroad Safety only.
[1] Estimated from the 1974 Budget.

Department of Transportation
MATERIALS TRANSPORTATION BUREAU
400 Seventh Street SW, Washington, D.C. 20590
Telephone: (202) 755-9262

Purpose: To coordinate the Department of Transportation's operations concerning hazardous materials transportation and pipeline safety.

Regulatory Activity: The Bureau designates substances as hazardous materials and regulates their transport in interstate commerce. The Bureau also establishes and enforces safety standards for the transportation of hazardous and gaseous materials by pipeline when it is either in or affects interstate commerce, and reviews state regulation certificates for intrastate pipeline transportation.

Established: July, 1975

Legislative Authority:
The Bureau administers all or part of the following acts:
- Mineral Lands Leasing Act of 1920 (41 Stat. 437)
- Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 731)
- Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 931)
- Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 720), as amended
- Deepwater Port Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 2126)
- Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act Amendments of 1974 (88 Stat. 802) and of 1976 (90 Stat. 2073)
- Hazardous Materials Transportation Act of 1975 (88 Stat. 2156), as amended
- Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act of 1979 (93 Stat. 1003; P.L. 96-126)
- Title 49 (sec. 1.53) and Title 46 (sec. 170.7, 10, 11) of U.S. Code

Organization: The Bureau is a division of the Research and Special Programs Administration within the Department of Transportation. It is headed by a director who is appointed by its administrator.

NOTE: Budget and staffing figures for regulatory activities are not available.

Department of Transportation
NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION
400 Seventh Street SW, Washington, D.C. 20590
Telephone: (202) 426-1828

Purpose: To set standards for motor vehicle safety and for motor vehicle fuel economy, and to set federal standards for various state highway safety programs.

Regulatory Activity: This agency (1) sets and enforces mandatory average fuel economy standards for new motor vehicles; (2) regulates safety performance for new and used vehicles and their equipment, including tires; (3) investigates auto safety defects not covered by standards, and can require manufacturers to remedy such defects; (4) sets standards for auto bumpers, auto ratings (e.g. for crashes), and diagnostic auto inspections; (6) enforces the uniform national maximum speed limit; and (7) administers the federal odometer law. Under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1970, NHTSA oversees compatibility of clean air grants to states with highway safety program grants.

Established: December 31, 1970

Legislative Authority:
Enabling Legislation: Highway Safety Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1739)

NHTSA also carries out programs under the following acts:
- National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 718), as amended
- Highway Safety Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 731), as amended
- Clean Air Amendments of 1970 (84 Stat. 1700), as amended
- Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Saving Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 947), as amended
- Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975 (89 Stat. 871)

Organization: This agency, within the Department of Transportation, is headed by an administrator.

Note: The predecessor of NHTSA was the National Highway Safety Agency, established in 1966 in the Commerce Department, then transferred to the Transportation Department as the National Highway Safety Bureau (reporting to the Federal Highway Administration).

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1982)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81 (Estimated)*	*82 (Estimated)*
Budget ($ millions)	32	45	72	77	77	75	62	82	89	114	105	125	161
Staffing	518	717	841	841	881	881	881	918	909	874	874	837	837

NOTE: Budgets indicate total obligations under Operations and Research and under National Maximum Speed Limit. Staffing is for the first category.

Department of the Treasury
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20226
Telephone: (202) 566-7777

Purpose: To enforce laws and regulations governing the legal flow of firearms, explosives, and alcoholic and tobacco products.

Regulatory Activity: As part of its tax collection function, the Bureau regulates the tobacco, alcohol, firearms, and explosives industries. It specifically licenses manufacturers, dealers, and users of explosives.

Established: July 1, 1972

Legislative Authority:
The Bureau administers the following legislation:
- Federal Alcohol Administration Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 977)
- Liquor Enforcement Act of 1936
- Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (68a Stat. 729), Title 26
- Title VII Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 197)
- Gun Control Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 1213), as amended 1970
- Organized Crime Control Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 922)
- International Security Assistance and Arms Control Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 729)
- Treasury Department Order No. 120-1 of 1978
- Trafficking in Contraband Cigarettes Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 2463)
- Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (93 Stat. 144)
- Crude Oil Windfall Profits Tax of 1980 (94 Stat. 278)

The functions of the Bureau were formerly performed by the Internal Revenue Service.

Organization: This agency in the Department of the Treasury is headed by a director who is a civil servant selected by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1973-1982)

	73	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81 (Estimated)*	*82*
Budget ($ millions)	70	79	95	103	117	128	131	146	151	158
Staffing	4181	4015	4123	4401	4376	4140	4297	3900	3868	3862

Department of the Treasury
COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY
490 L'Enfant Plaza East SW, Washington, D.C. 20219
Telephone: (202) 447-1800

Purpose: To license and regulate national banks.

Regulatory Activity: The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (1) charters new national banks; (2) approves bank mergers or consolidations when the surviving institution is a national bank, the conversion of state-chartered banks into national banks, and the establishment of branches by national banks; (3) regulates the operations of national banks, including trust activities and overseas operations; and (4) examines national banks for their soundness, quality, and compliance with laws and regulations.

Established: 1863

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: National Currency Act of February 25, 1863 (12 Stat. 665)

The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency also administers all or part of the following legislation:

Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914 (38 Stat. 719)
Truth-in-Lending Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 146)
Open Housing Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 81)
Bank Protection Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 294)
Fair Credit Reporting Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1126)
NOW Accounts Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 342)
Equal Credit Opportunity Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1521)
Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1724)
Home Mortgage Disclosure Act of 1975 (89 Stat. 1125)
Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 (91 Stat. 1147)
Fair Debt Collection Practices Act of 1977 (91 Stat. 874)
International Banking Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 607)
Financial Institutions Regulatory and Interest Rate Control Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 3641)
Depository Institutions Deregulation and Monetary Control Act of 1980 (94 Stat. 132)

Organization: This agency, a bureau of the Treasury Department, is headed by the Comptroller of the Currency.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1982)

	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81 (Estimated)	82 (Estimated)
Budget ($ millions)	32	37	39	48	50	65	77	83	91	97	113	127	138
Staffing	1920	2081	2226	2466	2499	2546	3075	2907	3069	3258	3331	3300	3300

NOTE: Budgets figures are for supervision of national banks.

Department of the Treasury
CUSTOMS SERVICE
1301 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20229
Telephone: (202) 566-5286

Purpose: To enforce regulations governing international traffic and trade.

Regulatory Activity: The regulatory activities of the Customs Service are ancillary to its basic function of collecting tariffs, which, as part of the Department of the Treasury's tax duties, are not included in this inventory. The agency is responsible for regulating the movement of persons, carriers, mail, and commodities between the U.S. and foreign countries. It also administers and enforces pollution regulations and import quotas.

Established: March 3, 1927; renamed April 4, 1973

Legislative Authority:

Enabling Legislation: Customs Bureau Act of March 3, 1927 (44 Stat. 1381)

The Service administers all or part of the following acts:

Anti-Dumping Act of 1921 (42 Stat. 9) [repealed]
Tariff Act of 1930 (46 Stat. 590), as amended
Gold Reserve Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 337)
Anti-Smuggling Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 517)
National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 718)
Clean Air Act of 1967 (81 Stat. 485; P.L. 90-148)
Oil Pollution Act Amendments of 1973 (87 Stat. 424; P.L. 93-119)
Trade Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1978)
Customs Procedural Reform and Simplification Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 888)
Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (93 Stat. 144), Sec. 201

Organization: This agency, within the Department of the Treasury, is headed by a commissioner who is appointed by the Treasury Secretary.

Other Areas of Regulatory Activity: (1) Pollution by automobiles, radiation, and oil and refuse discharge; (2) counterfeit money; (3) flammable fabrics and hazardous substances; (4) animals and plants; and (5) food and drugs.

Note: Customs administers import quota functions under the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, which repealed the Anti-Dumping Act of 1921 and further amended the Tariff Act of 1930. Major quota and other trade activities are carried out by the International Trade Commission and the International Trade Administration (Commerce).

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1982)

												(Estimated)	
	70	***71***	***72***	***73***	***74***	***75***	***76***	***77***	***78***	***79***	***80***	***81***	***82***
Budget													
($ millions)	20	26	42	67	82	71	82	129	139	157	171	184	189

NOTE: Staffing figures for regulatory activities are not available.

Library of Congress
COPYRIGHT OFFICE[L]
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20559
Telephone: (703) 557-8700

Purpose: To examine and record copyright claims, assignments, and renewals.

Regulatory Activity: The Copyright Office examines and records applications for copyright registration of: literary works, i.e., books and periodicals; computer programs; works of the performing arts, music, dramatic works, motion pictures, and other audiovisual works; works of the visual arts, pictorial, graphic and sculptural works; and sound recordings. It also administers the operation of the compulsory licenses for the recording of music, and the retransmission of works by cable television, and issues annual licenses for jukeboxes. Fees for the operation of the cable and jukebox licenses are paid to the Office, but distribution is made by the Copyright Royalty Tribunal, an independent agency.

Operational: 1870; reorganized January 1978

Legislative Authority:
Enabling Legislation: Copyright Act of July 8, 1870 (16 Stat. 212-217), and the acts of March 4, 1909 (as amended), and October 19, 1976 (90 Stat. 2541)
Other copyright law revisions of 1976 and 1978

Organization: This department of the Library of Congress, located in the Legislative branch, is headed by the Register of Copyrights, who is also the Assistant Librarian of Congress for Copyright Services.

Budgets and Staffing
(Fiscal Years 1970-1982)

	70	*71*	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81 (Estimated)*	*82 (Estimated)*
Budget ($ millions)	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4

NOTE: Budget figures are for Examining of Copyright Applications only. Staffing figures for regulatory activities are not available.

PART THREE
Chronological Tables

This final section of the *Directory* consists of two tables designed to give additional, historical perspectives on the growth of government regulation and on the level of government involvement in business activities. Tables 5 and 6 are chronological listings of regulatory agency formation and of enactment of regulatory legislation, respectively. Table 6, the chronological listing of major regulations, provides a valuable perspective on the degree of federal involvement in American business by type of regulatory activity.*

Table 5, *Chronology of Regulatory Agencies,* lists the fifty-six major regulatory agencies according to the year in which each agency (or its "parent" agency) was established. The number of agencies, however, does not total fifty-six for the following reasons: (1) the Consumer and Marketing Service, established in 1937 in the Department of Agriculture, was reorganized into three separate agencies during the 1970s; and (2) the Renegotiation Board, established as an independent agency in 1951, was abolished in 1979. In all pertinent instances, the year in which a "parent" agency was established (e.g. the Bureau of Fisheries, 1871, in the Interior Department, rather than the Fish and Wildlife Service, 1940) is the date used in this chronology.

Table 6, *Chronology of Regulatory Legislation,* lists individual laws according to the years in which they were enacted by the Congress. Included here are pieces of legislation under which an agency was established or, alternatively, the laws which an agency administers and/or enforces in full or in part. It should be noted that various Executive Orders and Reorganization Plans which apply to some regulatory agencies are listed for convenience in the *Legislation* column even though they are not, in fact, laws.

Table 6 is divided into two main sections, Social and Economic Regulation, which are in turn divided into subcategories by specific type of regulation. Table 6 also provides wherever possible the statute (Stat.) or public law (P.L.) number for each piece of legislation. Explanatory footnotes are provided for certain agencies which have undergone historical change or which bear a special relationship to the laws they administer.

Finally, it must be stressed that Table 6, the *Chronology of Regulatory Legislation,* is not a compilation of *all* existing, applicable regulations. Table 6 does, however, present the *major* legislation which applies to the fifty-six agencies in this document. The chronological listing of these laws should provide, therefore, a valuable historical perspective on the growth of federal regulation.

*See, for instance, the amount of legislation passed in the area of Consumer Safety and Health between 1970 and 1980.

TABLE 5
Chronology of Regulatory Agencies

1824 Army Corps of Engineers
Department of Defense

1836 Patent and Trademark Office
Department of Commerce

1863 Comptroller of the Currency
Department of the Treasury

1870 Copyright Office
Library of Congress

1871 Bureau of Fisheries
[Became Fish and Wildlife Service in 1940,
Department of the Interior]

1887 Interstate Commerce Commission

1903 Antitrust Division
Department of Justice

1913 Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors)

1914 Federal Trade Commission

1915 Coast Guard
[Department of Transportation as of 1966]

1916 Tariff Commission
[Became International Trade Commission in 1975]

1920 Federal Power Commission
[Became Federal Energy Regulatory Commission in 1977]

1922 Commodity Exchange Authority
Department of Agriculture
[Became Commodity Futures Trading Commission
in 1974]

1927 Customs Service
Department of the Treasury

1931 Food and Drug Administration
[Department of Health and Human Services as of 1979]

1932 Federal Home Loan Bank Board

1933 Farm Credit Administration

1933 Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

1934 Federal Communications Commission

1934 Securities and Exchange Commission

1935 National Labor Relations Board

1936 Maritime Administration
Department of Commerce
[Regulatory functions were transferred to the Federal Maritime Commission in 1961]

1937 Consumer and Marketing Service
Department of Agriculture
[Duties were transferred in 1972 to:
Agricultural Marketing Service
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)
Major regulatory duties were transferred from APHIS to Food Safety and Quality Service in 1977]

1938 Civil Aeronautics Authority
[Became Civil Aeronautics Board in 1940]

1946 Atomic Energy Commission
[Regulatory functions were transferred to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in 1975]

1951 Renegotiation Board
[Abolished 1979]

1953 Foreign Agricultural Service
Department of Agriculture

1953 Small Business Administration

1958 Federal Aviation Agency
[Became Federal Aviation Administration in 1967, *Department of Transportation*]

1961 Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Department of Agriculture

1963 Labor-Management Services Administration
Department of Labor

1964 Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

1966 Federal Highway Administration
Department of Transportation

1966 National Transportation Safety Board
Department of Transportation
[Reestablished as independent agency in 1974]

1966 Federal Railroad Administration
Department of Transportation

1969 Council on Environmental Quality

1970 Cost Accounting Standards Board
[Abolished 1980]

1970 Environmental Protection Agency

1970 National Credit Union Administration

1970 National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
Department of Transportation

1970 Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Department of Labor

1971 Employment Standards Administration
Department of Labor

1971 Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission

1972 Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Department of the Treasury

1972 Consumer Product Safety Commission

1972 Domestic and International Business Administration
Department of Commerce
[Became International Trade Administration in 1980]

1973 Drug Enforcement Administration
Department of Justice

1973 Federal Energy Administration
[Became Economic Regulatory Administration in 1977, *Department of Energy*]

1973 Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration
Department of Interior
[Became Mine Safety and Health Administration in 1977, *Department of Labor*]

1974 Council on Wage and Price Stability

1975 Federal Election Commission

1975 Materials Transportation Bureau
Department of Transportation

1976 Federal Grain Inspection Service
Department of Agriculture

1977 Office of Neighborhoods, Voluntary Associations, and Consumer Protection
Department of Housing and Urban Development

1977 Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
Department of the Interior

1979 Office of the Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System

TABLE 6

Chronology of Regulatory Legislation

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
SOCIAL REGULATION			
CONSUMER SAFETY AND HEALTH			
1884	Act of May 29, 1884	—	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service [Agriculture][1]
1887	Interstate Commerce Act of 1887	24 Stat. 379	Federal Highway Administration [Transportation][2]
1890	Sherman Act [amended]	26 Stat. 209	Antitrust Division [Justice][3]
1890	Act of August 30, 1890 [importation of certain animals]	26 Stat. 416	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service [Agriculture]
1897	Tea Importation Act	—	Food and Drug Administration [Health and Human Services][4]
1903	Act of February 2, 1903	—	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service [Agriculture]
1905	Act of March 3, 1905	—	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service [Agriculture]
1906	Food and Drug Act	34 Stat. 768	Food and Drug Administration [Health and Human Services][4]
1912	Plant Quarantine Act	37 Stat. 319	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service [Agriculture]
1914	Clayton Act [amended]	38 Stat. 730	Antitrust Division [Justice]
1915	Coast Guard Act of January 28, 1915 [amended]	38 Stat. 801	Coast Guard [Transportation]
1916	U.S. Warehouse Act	39 Stat. 486	Agricultural Marketing Service [Agriculture][5]
1920	Mineral Lands Leasing Act	41 Stat. 437	Materials Transportation Bureau [Transportation][6]
1920	Merchant Marine Act	41 Stat. 998	Coast Guard [Transportation]
1921	Anti-Dumping Act [repealed]	42 Stat. 9	Customs Service [Treasury][7]
1921	Packers and Stockyards Act [amended]	42 Stat. 159	Agricultural Marketing Service [Agriculture]

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
CONSUMER SAFETY AND HEALTH (cont.)			
1923	Filled Milk Act	42 Stat. 1486	Food and Drug Administration [Health and Human Services]
1926	Capper-Volstead Act	—	Agricultural Marketing Service [Agriculture]
1927	Produce Agency Act	44 Stat. 1355	Agricultural Marketing Service [Agriculture]
1927	Customs Bureau Act of March 3, 1927	44 Stat. 1381	Customs Service [Treasury]
1930	Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act	46 Stat. 497, 531	Agricultural Marketing Service Foreign Agricultural Service [Agriculture]
1930	Tariff Act of June 17, 1930 [amended]	46 Stat. 590	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service [Agriculture] Customs Service [Treasury]
1931	Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1931	46 Stat. 392	Food and Drug Administration [Health and Human Services]
1934	Gold Reserve Act	48 Stat. 337	Customs Service [Treasury]
1934	National Housing Act of 1934	48 Stat. 1246	Office of Neighborhoods, Voluntary Associations, and Consumer Protection [Housing and Urban Development]
1935	Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotments Act [amended]	49 Stat. 163	Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service[8] [Agriculture]
1935	Anti-Smuggling Act	49 Stat. 517	Customs Service [Treasury]
1935	Tobacco Inspection Act	49 Stat. 735	Agricultural Marketing Service [Agriculture]
1935	Federal Alcohol Administration Act	49 Stat. 977	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms [Treasury][9]
1936	Liquor Enforcement Act	—	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms [Treasury]
1936	Act of June 25, 1936 [North Atlantic vessel operators]	49 Stat. 1922	Coast Guard [Transportation]
1937	Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act [amended]	50 Stat. 248	Agricultural Marketing Service [Agriculture]
1938	Agricultural Adjustment Act [amended]	52 Stat. 31	Agricultural Marketing Service [Agriculture]

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
CONSUMER SAFETY AND HEALTH (cont.)			
1938	Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act [amended 1958, 1960, 1962, 1976]	52 Stat. 1040	Food and Drug Administration [Health and Human Services]
1939	Federal Seed Act	53 Stat. 1275	Agricultural Marketing Service [Agriculture]
1940	Motorboat Act	54 Stat. 163	Coast Guard [Transportation]
1942	Mexican Border Act	56 Stat. 40	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service [Agriculture]
1944	Organic Act (Sec. 102)	—	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service [Agriculture]
1944	Public Health Services Act	58 Stat. 697	Food and Drug Administration [Health and Human Services]
1946	Administrative Procedure Act	—	[See footnote (10)]
1946	Agricultural Marketing Act [amended]	60 Stat. 1087	Agricultural Marketing Service Federal Grain Inspection Service[11] [Agriculture] Food Safety and Quality Service[12]
1947	Act of February 28, 1947 [amended]	—	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service [Agriculture]
1948	Explosives and Dangerous Articles Act	62 Stat. 738	Federal Highway Administration [Transportation]
1953	Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953	—	Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service [Agriculture]
1953	Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act [amended]	67 Stat. 462	Coast Guard [Transportation]
1954	Flammable Fabrics Act [amended]	67 Stat. 111; P.L. 83-88	Consumer Product Safety Commission[13]
1954	Internal Revenue Code (Title 26)	68a Stat. 729	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms [Treasury]
1956	Act of May 10, 1956 [guidelines for and inspection of passenger vessels]	70 Stat. 151	Coast Guard [Transportation]
1956	Refrigerator Safety Act	70 Stat. 953; P.L. 84-930	Consumer Product Safety Commission
1957	Federal Plant Pests Act	71 Stat. 31	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service [Agriculture]

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
CONSUMER SAFETY AND HEALTH (cont.)			
1957	Poultry Products Inspection Act	71 Stat. 441	Food Safety and Quality Service [Agriculture]
1958	Federal Aviation Act	72 Stat. 731	Federal Aviation Administration[14] [Transportation] Materials Transportation Bureau
1958	Humane Slaughter Act [amended 1978]	72 Stat. 862	Food Safety and Quality Service [Agriculture]
1958	Food Additives Amendment (Delaney Amendment) [amending Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938]	72 Stat. 1788	Food and Drug Administration [Health and Human Services]
1960	Great Lakes Pilotage Act	74 Stat. 259	Coast Guard [Transportation]
1960	Hazardous Substances Act [amended]	74 Stat. 372; P.L. 86-613	Consumer Product Safety Commission
1960	Color Additives Amendments [amending Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938]	74 Stat. 403	Food and Drug Administration [Health and Human Services]
1961	Act of September 6, 1961 [amending Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938]	74 Stat. 469; P.L. 87-200	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service [Agriculture] Agricultural Marketing Service [Agriculture]
1961	Oil Pollution Act	75 Stat. 402	Coast Guard [Transportation]
1962	Act of July 2, 1962 [interstate transport of animals]	76 Stat. 129	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service [Agriculture]
1962	Talmadge-Aiken Act	76 Stat. 663	Food Safety and Quality Service [Agriculture]
1962	Drug Amendments of 1962 [amending Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938]	76 Stat. 704	Food and Drug Administration [Health and Human Services]
1965	Highway Beautification Act	—	Federal Highway Administration [Transportation]
1966	Federal Laboratory Animal Welfare Act	80 Stat. 350	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service [Agriculture]
1966	National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act [amended]	80 Stat. 718	Customs Service [Treasury] National Highway Traffic Safety Administration [Transportation]

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
CONSUMER SAFETY AND HEALTH (cont.)			
1966	Highway Safety Act [amended]	80 Stat. 731	Federal Highway Administration [Transportation] National Highway Traffic Safety Administration[15]
1966	Department of Transportation Act	80 Stat. 931, 932; P.L. 89-670	Coast Guard Federal Aviation Administration Federal Highway Administration [Transportation][16] Federal Railroad Administration Materials Transportation Bureau
1966	Fair Packaging and Labeling Act	80 Stat. 1296	Food and Drug Administration [Health and Human Services]
1966	Federal Hazardous Substances Act of 1966	80 Stat. 1303	Food and Drug Administration [Health and Human Services]
1967	Clean Air Act of 1967 [amended]	81 Stat. 485; P.L. 90-148	Customs Service [Transportation]
1967	Federal Meat Inspection Act	81 Stat. 584	Food Safety and Quality Service [Agriculture]
1968	Agricultural Fair Practices Act	82 Stat. 93; P.L. 90-288	Agricultural Marketing Service [Agriculture]
1968	Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act (Title VII)	82 Stat. 197	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms [Treasury]
1968	Interstate Land Sales Full Disclosure Act [amended]	82 Stat. 590	Office of Neighborhoods, Voluntary Associations, and Consumer Protection [Housing and Urban Development]
1968	Radiation Control for Health and Safety Act	82 Stat. 1173	Food and Drug Administration [Health and Human Services]
1968	Gun Control Act [amended in 1970]	82 Stat. 1213	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms [Treasury]
1970	Wheat Research and Promotion Act	84 Stat. 885; P.L. 91-430	Agricultural Marketing Service [Agriculture]
1970	Airport and Airway Revenue Act (Title II)	84 Stat. 219	Federal Aviation Administration [Transportation]
1970	Organized Crime Control Act	84 Stat. 922	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms [Treasury]
1970	Rail Passenger Service Act	—	Federal Railroad Administration [Transportation]

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
CONSUMER SAFETY AND HEALTH (cont.)			
1970	Federal Railroad Safety Act [amended]	84 Stat. 971	Federal Railroad Administration [Transportation]
1970	Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act	84 Stat. 1236	Drug Enforcement Administration [Justice][17]
1970	Horse Protection Act	84 Stat. 1404	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service [Agriculture]
1970	Water Bank Act	84 Stat. 1468	Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service [Agriculture]
1970	Plant Variety Protection Act	84 Stat. 1542; P.L. 91-977	Agricultural Marketing Service [Agriculture]
1970	Egg Products Inspection Act	84 Stat. 1620	Food Safety and Quality Service [Agriculture]
1970	Poison Prevention Packaging Act	84 Stat. 1670; P.L. 91-601	Consumer Product Safety Commission
1970	Clean Air Act Amendments of 1970	84 Stat. 1700	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration [Transportation]
1970	Highway Safety Act of 1970	84 Stat. 1739	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration [Transportation]
1971	Federal Boat Safety Act	85 Stat. 213	Coast Guard [Transportation]
1971	Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act	84 Stat. 2078	Office of Neighborhoods, Voluntary Associations, and Consumer Protection [Housing and Urban Development]
1972	Ports and Waterways Safety Act	86 Stat. 424	Coast Guard [Transportation]
1972	Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972	86 Stat. 816	Coast Guard [Transportation]
1972	Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Saving Act [amended]	86 Stat. 947	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration [Transportation]
1972	Consumer Product Safety Act	86 Stat. 1207; P.L. 92-573	Consumer Product Safety Commission
1973	Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973	—	Drug Enforcement Administration [Justice]
1973	Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1973	87 Stat. 267	Coast Guard [Transportation]

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
CONSUMER SAFETY AND HEALTH (cont.)			
1973	Oil Pollution Act Amendments of 1973	87 Stat. 424; P.L. 93-119	Customs Service [Treasury]
1973	Regional Rail Reorganization Act	87 Stat. 985	Federal Railroad Administration [Transportation]
1974	Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act Amendments of 1974 [and 1976]	88 Stat. 802 [90 Stat. 2073]	Materials Transportation Bureau [Transportation]
1974	Narcotic Addict Treatment Act	88 Stat. 1241	Drug Enforcement Administration [Justice]
1974	National Mobile Home Construction and Safety Standards Act [Title VI, Housing and Community Development Act of 1974]	88 Stat. 633	Office of Neighborhoods, Voluntary Associations, and Consumer Protection [Housing and Urban Development](18)
1974	Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act [amended]	88 Stat. 1724	Office of Neighborhoods, Voluntary Associations, and Consumer Protection [Housing and Urban Development]
1974	Trade Act of 1974	88 Stat. 1978	Customs Service [Treasury]
1974	Deepwater Port Act	88 Stat. 2126	Coast Guard Materials Transportation Bureau [Transportation]
1974	Independent Safety Board Act (Transportation Safety Act)	88 Stat. 2156	National Transportation Safety Board(19)
1975	Hazardous Material Transportation Act	88 Stat. 2156	Federal Highway Administration Materials Transportation Bureau [Transportation]
1975	Energy Policy and Conservation Act	89 Stat. 871	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration [Transportation]
1976	Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act [amended]	90 Stat. 31	Federal Railroad Administration [Transportation]
1976	Medical Devices Amendments of 1976 [amending Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938]	90 Stat. 539	Food and Drug Administration [Health and Human Services]
1976	International Security Assistance and Arms Control Act	90 Stat. 729	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms [Treasury]

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
CONSUMER SAFETY AND HEALTH (cont.)			
1976	Airport and Airway Development Act Amendments of 1976	90 Stat. 871; P.L. 91-258	Federal Aviation Administration [Transportation]
1976	Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvement Act of 1976	90 Stat. 1383	Antitrust Division [Justice]
1976	Crime Control Act of 1976	90 Stat. 2415	Antitrust Division [Justice]
1976	U.S. Grain Standards Act of 1976 [amending U.S. Grain Standards Act of 1916]	90 Stat. 2867 [39 Stat. 454]	Federal Grain Inspection Service [Agriculture]
1977	Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 [amending earlier legislation]	91 Stat. 913	Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service [Agriculture]
1978	Treasury Department Order No. 120-1 of 1978	—	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms [Treasury]
1978	Neighborhood Self-Help Development Act	92 Stat. 2119	Office of Neighborhoods, Voluntary Associations, and Consumer Protection [Housing and Urban Development]
1978	Liveable Cities Act [Housing and Community Development Amendments of 1978]	92 Stat. 2122	Office of Neighborhoods, Voluntary Associations, and Consumer Protection [Housing and Urban Development]
1978	Customs Procedural Reform and Simplification Act of 1978	92 Stat. 888	Customs Service [Treasury]
1978	Trafficking in Contraband Cigarettes Act of 1978	92 Stat. 2463	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms [Treasury]
1979	Trade Agreements Act of 1979	93 Stat. 144	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms [Treasury] Customs Service [Treasury]
1979	Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act	93 Stat. 1003; P.L. 96-126	Materials Transportation Bureau [Transportation]
1980	Crude Oil Windfall Profits Act of 1980	94 Stat. 278	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms [Treasury]

Notes: Consumer Safety and Health

(1) The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA) was established in 1972 and reestablished in 1977, but it derives authority from legislation dating back to 1884.
(2) The Federal Highway Administration was established within the Department of Transportation in 1966, at which time authority for safety standards for motor carriers was transferred to this agency from the Interstate Commerce Commission.
(3) The Antitrust Division was formally established in the Justice Department in 1903; but it exercises its authority under two basic laws: the Sherman Act of 1890 and the Clayton Act of 1914. The Division also administers various statutory provisions which require federal regulatory agencies to consider antitrust and monopolistic activities in the industries they regulate.
(4) The FDA has its origins in the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Chemistry, which first administered the Food and Drug Act of 1906, and in the USDA's Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration (established 1927), which became the Food and Drug Administration in 1931. Powers of the FDA were enlarged by the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938. In 1940 the agency was incorporated into the Federal Security Agency, which itself was incorporated into the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in 1953. (In October, 1979, a bill signed by the President created an independent Department of Education, and HEW became the Department of Health and Human Services.)
(5) The Agricultural Marketing Service (USDA), formally established in1972, administers earlier legislation. Prior to 1972, its responsibilities resided with the Consumer and Marketing Service.
(6) The Materials Transportation Bureau was established in the Department of Transportation in 1975 but administers earlier legislation.
(7) The U.S. Customs Service was originally the Bureau of Customs, established in the Treasury Department in 1927. It acquired its present name in 1973. The agency has its roots in the Tariff Act of July 4, 1789, passed by the First Congress, establishing a tariff system for the collection of duties. The Antidumping Act of 1921 was repealed by the Trade Agreements Act of 1979. Under Sec. 201 of that law, the Customs Service administers certain import quota functions.
(8) The Service (USDA), established in 1961, administers earlier legislation. Programs of the Commodity Credit Corporation are administered by the ASCS, since the CCC has no staff of its own.
(9) The Bureau, established in the Treasury Department in 1972, performs functions which were previously administered by the Internal Revenue Service (established in 1862).
(10) In brief, the Administrative Procedure Act of 1946 provides guarantees of due process in the administrative procedures of federal agencies. Major components of the law are the following: (a) Agencies are required to publish descriptions of their organization and rule-making procedures in the *Federal Register*, and to hold public hearings on proposed rules; (b) Agencies are prescribed certain standards and procedures for adjudications; (c) Procedures for hearings are prescribed with regard to evidence and burden of proof; (d) Certain procedures for judicial review of agency actions are prescribed; and (e) Agencies are directed to appoint competent examiners as hearing officers. For the full law see U.S. Code, Title 5, Chapter 5, Subchapter II, and Title 5, Chapter 7.
(11) The Service was created in the Department of Agriculture in 1976 but administers provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946. This agency is closely associated with the functions of the USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service.

(12) The FSQS was established in the Department of Agriculture in 1977 but performs duties formerly administered by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and the Agricultural Marketing Service. FSQS sets standards for certain products under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

(13) The CPSC was established by the Consumer Product Safety Act of 1972. Consumer protection authority of earlier legislation, as well as major consumer programs of the Food and Drug Administration, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and the Commerce Department, were transferred to the CPSC at that time.

(14) The independent Federal Aviation Agency was established in 1958 under the Federal Aviation Act. In 1967, under the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, it became the Federal Aviation Administration in DOT.

(15) NHTSA was originally established as the National Highway Safety Agency in the Department of Commerce under the National Highway Safety Act of 1966. In the same year the activity of this agency was transferred to the Department of Transportation's National Highway Safety Bureau (under Executive Order 11357), which reported to the Federal Highway Administration in DOT. The present NHTSA was created under the Highway Safety Act of 1970. This law assigned authority for vehicle and pedestrian safety to NHTSA and responsibility for highway safety and design programs to the Federal Highway Administration, thus modifying the Highway Safety Act of 1966.

(16) The Department of Transportation Act, signed October 15, 1966, created DOT and brought the agencies listed here under one department. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration was added in 1970.

(17) The DEA was created under Reorganization Plan No. 2 of July 1, 1973, merging into one agency in the Justice Department the following agencies and functions: the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs; the Office for Drug Abuse Law Enforcement; the Office of National Narcotic Intelligence; divisions of the Bureau of Customs which had responsibilities for drug investigation; and divisions of the Office of Science and Technology relating to drug enforcement.

(18) The Office of Assistant Secretary for Consumer Affairs, created in 1976 in the Department of Housing and Urban Development, was expanded in 1977 to become the NVACP. The agency administers earlier legislation.

(19) NTSB was originally an autonomous agency within DOT, established under the Department of Transportation Act of 1966. The Board was given fully independent status under the Transportation Safety Act of 1974 and began operations under this law on April 1, 1975.

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
JOB SAFETY AND OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS			
1910	Mine Safety Act of May 15, 1910 [amended]	36 Stat. 369	Mine Safety and Health Administration [Labor][1]
1916	Federal Employees Compensation Act	39 Stat. 742	Employment Standards Administration [Labor][2]
1927	Longshoremen's and Harbor Worker's Compensation Act [later extended]	44 Stat. 1424, 1444	Employment Standards Administration Occupational Safety and Health Administration[3] [Labor]
1931	Davis-Bacon Act	49 Stat. 1494	Employment Standards Administration [Labor]
1935	National Labor Relations Act (Wagner Act) [amended]	49 Stat. 449	National Labor Relations Board
1936	Public Contracts Act (Walsh-Healey Act	49 Stat. 2036	Employment Standards Administration [Labor] Occupational Safety and Health Administration [Labor][3]
1938	Fair Labor Standards Act [amended]	52 Stat. 1060	Employment Standards Administration [Labor]
1947	Labor-Management Relations Act (Taft-Hartley Act) [amending Wagner Act of 1935]	61 Stat. 136	National Labor Relations Board
1959	Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act (Landrum-Griffin Act) [amending Wagner Act of 1935]	73 Stat. 520	National Labor Relations Board Labor-Management Services Administration [Labor][4]
1963	Equal Pay Act [amended]	77 Stat. 56	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission[5]
1963	Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act	78 Stat. 920	Employment Standards Administration [Labor]
1964	Civil Rights Act (Title VII) [amended]	78 Stat. 241	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
1965	Executive Order 11246 [amended]	—	Employment Standards Administration [Labor]
1965	Service Contract Act	79 Stat. 1034; P.L. 89-286	Employment Standards Administration Occupational Safety and Health Administration[3] [Labor]

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
JOB SAFETY AND OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS (cont.)			
1966	Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Act	80 Stat. 772	Mine Safety and Health Administration [Labor]
1967	Age Discrimination in Employment Act [amended]	81 Stat. 602	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission(5)
1968	Consumer Credit Protection Act (Title III, Federal Wage Garnishment Law)	82 Stat. 146	Employment Standards Administration [Labor]
1969	Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act (Black Lung)	83 Stat. 742	Employment Standards Administration Mine Safety and Health Administration [Labor]
1969	Construction Safety Act	83 Stat. 96; P.L. 91-54	Occupational Safety and Health Administration [Labor](3)
1970	Occupational Safety and Health Act	84 Stat. 1590; P.L. 91-596	Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission Occupational Safety and Health Administration [Labor]
1971	Postal Reorganization Act	84 Stat. 719	National Labor Relations Board
1972	Equal Employment Opportunity Act [amending Civil Rights Act of 1964]	86 Stat. 103 [78 Stat. 241]	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
1973	Rehabilitation Act	87 Stat. 355	Employment Standards Administration [Labor] Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
1974	Health Care Institutions Act	—	National Labor Relations Board
1974	Employee Retirement Income Security Act(6)	88 Stat. 829	Labor-Management Services Administration [Labor]
1974	Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act	88 Stat. 1578	Employment Standards Administration Labor-Management Services Administration [Labor]
1977	Federal Mine Safety and Health Amendments Act	91 Stat. 1290	Mine Safety and Health Administration [Labor]

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
JOB SAFETY AND OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS (cont.)			
1977	Black Lung Benefits Reform Act [amended]	92 Stat. 95	Employment Standards Administration [Labor]
1978	Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1978	—	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission(5)
1978	Pregnancy Discrimination Act [amending Civil Rights Act of 1964]	P.L. 95-555 [78 Stat. 241]	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
1978	Civil Service Reform Act of 1978	92 Stat. 111	Labor-Management Services Administration [Labor]

Notes: Job Safety and Other Working Conditions

(1) The Mine Safety and Health Administration was established in the Department of Labor in 1977 under the Federal Mine Safety and Health Amendments Act. Its functions were formerly performed by the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration, established in 1973 in the Department of the Interior. The agency administers earlier legislation.
(2) The ESA was established in 1971 in the Labor Department but administers many earlier laws relating to federal contract compliance, employment standards, and worker compensation.
(3) OSHA was established in the Labor Department under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, but it administers earlier legislation.
(4) LMSA was established in the Labor Department in 1963, but it administers this earlier law.
(5) The EEOC was established under the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title VII. Enforcement responsibility for the Equal Pay Act was transferred to the agency from the Labor Department in July, 1979, as was that for the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, under Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1978 (to streamline federal EEO compliance).
(6) This law (ERISA) repealed the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act as of January 1, 1975, but certain reporting provisions of that law have been carried over by regulation. ERISA empowers the Labor-Management Services Administration to enforce provisions regulating individuals who operate pension plans. Vesting, participation, and funding standards for these plans are administered by the Internal Revenue Service.

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY			
1899	River and Harbor Act	30 Stat. 1151	Army Corps of Engineers [Defense]
1900	Lacey Act	31 Stat. 187	Fish and Wildlife Service [Interior](1)
1905	Act of March 3, 1905 [dredged material dumping]	33 Stat. 1137	Army Corps of Engineers [Defense]
1918	Migratory Bird Treaty Act	40 Stat. 755	Fish and Wildlife Service [Interior]
1918	Act of July 19, 1918 [danger zones in navigable waters]	40 Stat. 892	Army Corps of Engineers [Defense]
1926	Black Bass Act [amended]	44 Stat. 576	Fish and Wildlife Service [Interior]
1929	Migratory Bird Conservation Act	45 Stat. 1222	Fish and Wildlife Service [Interior]
1931	Animal Damage Control Act	46 Stat. 1468	Fish and Wildlife Service [Interior]
1934	Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act	48 Stat. 401	Fish and Wildlife Service [Interior]
1934	Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act	48 Stat. 452	Fish and Wildlife Service [Interior]
1935	Federal Power Act (Public Utility Act) [superseded Federal Water Power Act of 1920]	[41 Stat. 1063]	Economic Regulatory Administration [Energy](2)
1937	Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act	50 Stat. 917	Fish and Wildlife Service [Interior]
1938	Natural Gas Act	52 Stat. 821	Economic Regulatory Administration [Energy]
1940	Bald Eagle Protection Act	54 Stat. 250	Fish and Wildlife Service [Interior]
1940	Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1940	54 Stat. 1232	Fish and Wildlife Service [Interior] [consolidated Bureaus of Biological Survey and Fisheries]
1946	Atomic Energy Act	60 Stat. 755	Nuclear Regulatory Commission(3)

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY (cont.)			
1950	Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Act	64 Stat. 430	Fish and Wildlife Service [Interior]
1954	Atomic Energy Act (amendments)	68 Stat. 919	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
1956	Fish and Wildlife Act [amended in 1974]	70 Stat. 1119 [88 Stat. 92]	Fish and Wildlife Service [Interior]
1961	Wetlands Act	75 Stat. 813	Fish and Wildlife Service [Interior]
1962	Refuge Recreation Act [amended]	76 Stat. 653	Fish and Wildlife Service [Interior]
1965	Anadromous Fish Conservation Act	79 Stat. 1125	Fish and Wildlife Service [Interior]
1969	National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act	83 Stat. 283	Fish and Wildlife Service [Interior]
1969	National Environmental Policy Act	83 Stat. 852	Council on Environmental Quality(4)
1970	National Environmental Improvement Act	84 Stat. 114	Council on Environmental Quality
1970	Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970	—	Environmental Protection Agency
1970	Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1970	—	Fish and Wildlife Service [Interior](5)
1970	Water Quality Improvement Act	84 Stat. 94	Council on Environmental Quality [also Environmental Protection Agency]
1970	Clean Air Act Amendments of 1970	84 Stat. 1676	Environmental Protection Agency
1971	Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act [amended]	85 Stat. 688	Fish and Wildlife Service [Interior]
1972	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act	86 Stat. 975	Environmental Protection Agency
1972	Marine Mammal Protection Act	86 Stat. 1027	Fish and Wildlife Service [Interior]
1972	Noise Control Act	86 Stat. 1234	Environmental Protection Agency

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY (cont.)			
1972	Coastal Zone Management Act	86 Stat. 1280	Army Corps of Engineers [Defense]
1972	Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments	86 Stat. 819	Environmental Protection Agency
1972	Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act	86 Stat. 1052	Environmental Protection Agency Army Corps of Engineers [Defense]
1973	Endangered Species Act	87 Stat. 884	Fish and Wildlife Service [Interior]
1973	Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act	87 Stat. 628	Economic Regulatory Administration [Energy]
1974	Federal Energy Act	88 Stat. 96	Economic Regulatory Administration [Energy]
1974	Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974	88 Stat. 96	Economic Regulatory Administration [Energy]
1974	Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act	88 Stat. 246	Economic Regulatory Administration [Energy] Environmental Protection Agency
1974	Energy Reorganization Act	88 Stat. 1242	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
1974	Safe Drinking Water Act	88 Stat. 1661	Environmental Protection Agency
1975	Energy Policy and Conservation Act [amended by Energy Emergency Conservation Act of 1979]	89 Stat. 871 [P.L. 96-102]	Economic Regulatory Administration [Energy]
1976	Energy Conservation and Production Act	90 Stat. 1125	Economic Regulatory Administration [Energy]
1976	Toxic Substances Control Act	90 Stat. 2005	Environmental Protection Agency
1976	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act	90 Stat. 95	Environmental Protection Agency
1977	Department of Energy Organization Act	91 Stat. 565	Economic Regulatory Administration [Energy]
1977	Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977	91 Stat. 685	Environmental Protection Agency Nuclear Regulatory Commission
1977	Clean Water Act [amended Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972]	91 Stat. 1566 [86 Stat. 816]	Army Corps of Engineers [Defense] Environmental Protection Agency

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY (cont.)			
1977	Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act	91 Stat. 445; P.L. 95-97	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement [Interior]
1978	Antarctic Conservation Act	92 Stat. 2048	Fish and Wildlife Service [Interior]
1978	Power Plant and Industrial Fuel Use Act	92 Stat. 3289	Economic Regulatory Administration [Energy]
1979	Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1979, Executive Order No. 12142	— —	Office of the Federal Inspector of the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System
1979	Aviation Safety and Noise Abatement Act	94 Stat. 50	Environmental Protection Agency
1980	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980	P.L. 96-510	Environmental Protection Agency

Notes: Environment and Energy

(1) The Fish and Wildlife Service was established in its present form in 1940, when the Bureau of Fisheries (1871) and the Bureau of Biological Survey (1885) were consolidated.

(2) The ERA, established in the Department of Energy in 1977, administers all or part of legislation originally under the control of the Federal Power Commission (established 1920). Prior to 1977, regulatory activities of the ERA were performed by the Federal Energy Office (established 1973), which was replaced by the Federal Energy Administration in 1974. Major functions of the defunct FPC now reside with the independent Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. [See legislation for FERC under *Industry-Specific Agencies*.]

(3) The NRC was established under the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974. It assumed nuclear regulatory and licensing powers of the Atomic Energy Commission, established in 1946. (Research and development functions of the AEC were transferred to the Energy Research and Development Administration in DOE.)

(4) The Environmental Quality Council (EQC), a unit of the Executive Branch organized in June 1969, preceded the CEQ, which was established under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, signed into law on January 1, 1970. (The primary thrust of NEPA was to consolidate federal environmental protection efforts into one agency, the Environmental Protection Agency, established December 2, 1970.)

(5) This plan transferred the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to the Department of Commerce.

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
ECONOMIC REGULATION			
FINANCE AND BANKING			
1863	National Currency Act of February 25, 1863 (National Banking Act)	12 Stat. 665	Comptroller of the Currency [Treasury]
1913	Federal Reserve Act [amended]	38 Stat. 251	Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors)
1914	Federal Trade Commission Act [amended](1)	38 Stat. 717, 719	Federal Home Loan Bank Board(2) Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors) Comptroller of the Currency [Treasury]
1932	Federal Home Loan Bank Act [amended]	47 Stat. 725	Federal Home Loan Bank Board
1933	Securities Act of 1933 (May 27, 1933) [amended in part by Securities Exchange Act of 1934]	48 Stat. 74-95	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors)
1933	Federal Reserve Act [amended]	48 Stat. 162	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
1933	Home Owners Loan Act	48 Stat. 132	Federal Home Loan Bank Board
1933	Banking Act of 1933	48 Stat. 162	Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors)
1934	Federal Credit Union Act [amended]	48 Stat. 1216	National Credit Union Administration(3)
1934	Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (June 6, 1934)	48 Stat. 881-909	Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors)
1934	National Housing Act (Title IV) [amended 1974]	48 Stat. 1255	Federal Home Loan Bank Board
1935	Banking Act of 1935	48 Stat. 684	Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors)
1950	Defense Production Act	64 Stat. 789	Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors)
1950	Federal Deposit Insurance Act	64 Stat. 873	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
1955	Housing Amendments of 1955 [amending Federal Home Loan Bank Act of 1932]	69 Stat. 640	Federal Home Loan Bank Board

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
FINANCE AND BANKING (cont.)			
1956	Bank Holding Company Act	70 Stat. 133	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors)
1960	Bank Merger Act	74 Stat. 129	Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors) Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
1962	Bank Service Corporation Act	76 Stat. 1132	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors)
1968	Open Housing Act	82 Stat. 81	Comptroller of the Currency [Treasury] Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Federal Home Loan Bank Board
1968	Truth-in-Lending Act	82 Stat. 146	Comptroller of the Currency [Treasury] Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Federal Home Loan Bank Board Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors)
1968	Bank Protection Act	82 Stat. 294	Comptroller of the Currency [Treasury] Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Federal Home Loan Bank Board Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors)
1970	National Credit Union Administration Act	84 Stat. 49	National Credit Union Administration
1970	Home Finance Act	84 Stat. 450	Federal Home Loan Bank Board
1970	National Credit Union Share Insurance Act	84 Stat. 994	National Credit Union Administration
1970	Bank Records and Foreign Transactions Act	84 Stat. 1118	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors)
1970	Fair Credit Reporting Act	84 Stat. 1126	Comptroller of the Currency [Treasury] Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors)

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
FINANCE AND BANKING (cont.)			
1971	Farm Credit Act [amended by the Act of December 31, 1975]	85 Stat. 583 [89 Stat. 1060]	Farm Credit Administration
1973	NOW Accounts Act	87 Stat. 342	Comptroller of the Currency [Treasury] Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Federal Home Loan Bank Board Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors)
1974	Fair Credit Billing Act	88 Stat. 1511; P.L. 94-495	Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors)
1974	Equal Credit Opportunity Act	88 Stat. 1521; P.L. 94-495	Comptroller of the Currency [Treasury] Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Federal Home Loan Bank Board Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors)
1974	Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act	88 Stat. 1724	Comptroller of the Currency [Treasury] Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Federal Home Loan Bank Board
1975	Home Mortgage Disclosure Act	89 Stat. 1125; P.L. 94-200	Comptroller of the Currency [Treasury] Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Federal Home Loan Bank Board Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors)
1976	Consumer Leasing Act	90 Stat. 257	Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors)
1977	Fair Debt Collection Practices Act	91 Stat. 874	Comptroller of the Currency [Treasury] Federal Home Loan Bank Board
1977	Housing and Community Development Act	91 Stat. 1111	Federal Home Loan Bank Board
1977	Community Reinvestment Act	91 Stat. 1147	Comptroller of the Currency [Treasury] Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors)

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
FINANCE AND BANKING (cont.)			
1978	International Banking Act of 1978	92 Stat. 607	Comptroller of the Currency [Treasury] Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors)
1978	Financial Institutions Regulatory and Interest Rate Control Act	92 Stat. 3641	Comptroller of the Currency [Treasury] Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors) National Credit Union Administration
1978	National Credit Union Administration Central Liquidity Facility Act	92 Stat. 3641	National Credit Union Administration
1980	Depository Institutions Deregulation and Monetary Control Act of 1980(4)	94 Stat. 132; P.L. 96-221	Comptroller of the Currency [Treasury] Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Federal Home Loan Bank Board Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors)

Notes: Finance and Banking

(1) The Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914 prohibits unfair or deceptive banking practices.
(2) The FHLBB was not established until 1932 but administers a portion of the FTC Act.
(3) The NCUA was established in 1970 but carries out responsibilities under this earlier law.
(4) This law, covering the activities of banks, savings banks, savings and loan associations, and credit unions, extends the control of the Federal Reserve System over the U.S. banking industry. It lowers bank reserve requirements, expands the definition of collateral, raises FDIC insurance coverage on savings deposits, lifts savings interest ceilings (over a six-year period), allows interest on checking accounts (negotiated orders of withdrawal), and expands activities of savings and loan associations.

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
INDUSTRY-SPECIFIC AGENCIES			
1887	Interstate Commerce Act [later revised]	24 Stat. 379, 383	Interstate Commerce Commission
1910	Mann-Elkins Act	36 Stat. 539	Interstate Commerce Commission
1912	Panama Canal Act	37 Stat. 560	Interstate Commerce Commission
1916	Shipping Act of 1916 [amended]	39 Stat. 728	Federal Maritime Commission(1)
1917	Esch Car Service Act	40 Stat. 101	Interstate Commerce Commission
1920	Federal Water Power Act [became Part I of Federal Power Act of 1935]	41 Stat. 1063	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission(2)
1920	Merchant Marine Act of 1920 [also of 1928, 1936, and 1941]	—	Federal Maritime Commission
1920	Transportation Act of 1920 [also of 1940, 1942, and 1958]	41 Stat. 456	Interstate Commerce Commission
1922	Commodity Exchange Act [amended]	42 Stat. 998	Commodity Futures Trading Commission(3)
1933	Agricultural Adjustment Act (Sec. 22)	48 Stat. 31	Foreign Agricultural Service [Agriculture](4)
1933	Intercoastal Shipping Act [amended]	49 Stat. 1425	Federal Maritime Commission
1934	Communications Act	49 Stat. 1064	Federal Communications Commission
1935	Motor Carrier Act	49 Stat. 543	Interstate Commerce Commission
1938	Civil Aeronautics Act	52 Stat. 973; P.L. 75-703	Civil Aeronautics Board(5)
1938	Natural Gas Act [amended 1942]	52 Stat. 821	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
1948	Reed-Bullwinkle Act	62 Stat. 472	Interstate Commerce Commission
1951	Renegotiation Act	65 Stat. 7	Renegotiation Board(6)
1954	Agricultural Act of 1954	—	Foreign Agricultural Service [Agriculture]

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
INDUSTRY-SPECIFIC AGENCIES (cont.)			
1958	Federal Aviation Act	72 Stat. 731, 973	Civil Aeronautics Board
1962	Communications Satellite Act	76 Stat. 419	Federal Communications Commission
1964	Meat Import Act	78 Stat. 594	Foreign Agricultural Service [Agriculture]
1966	Public Law 89-777 [financial statements for passenger vessels]	—	Federal Maritime Commission
1966	Department of Transportation Act	81 Stat. 224	Interstate Commerce Commission(7)
1967	Clean Air Act of 1967	8 Stat. 485	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
1968	Public Law 90-298 [freight charges and tariff rates]	—	Federal Maritime Commission
1969	Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act	82 Stat. 720	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
1969	National Environmental Policy Act	83 Stat. 852	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
1970	Rail Passenger Service Act	84 Stat. 1327	Interstate Commerce Commission
1972	Public Law 91-416 [amending Shipping Act of 1916 and Intercoastal Shipping Act of 1933]	—	Federal Maritime Commission
1972	Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments	86 Stat. 816, 896	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Federal Maritime Commission
1973	Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act	87 Stat. 584	Federal Maritime Commission
1973	Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act	87 Stat. 628	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
1973	Regional Rail Reorganization Act	87 Stat. 985	Interstate Commerce Commission
1974	Trade Expansion Act (Sec. 204)	—	Foreign Agricultural Service [Agriculture]
1974	Act of October 23, 1974 [amending Commodity Exchange Act of 1922]	88 Stat. 1389; P.L. 93-463	Commodity Futures Trading Commission

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
INDUSTRY-SPECIFIC AGENCIES (cont.)			
1975	Energy Policy and Conservation Act	89 Stat. 874	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
1976	Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act	90 Stat. 31	Interstate Commerce Commission
1977	Department of Energy Organization Act	91 Stat. 565	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission[2]
1977	Clean Water Act of 1977	91 Stat. 1566	Federal Maritime Commission
1978	Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments	92 Stat. 670	Federal Maritime Commission
1978	Act of September 30, 1978 [amending Commodity Exchange Act of 1922]	92 Stat. 865; P.L. 95-405	Commodity Futures Trading Commission
1978	Airline Deregulation Act	92 Stat. 1705; P.L. 95-504	Civil Aeronautics Board
1978	Cargo Deregulation Act	P.L. 95-163	Civil Aeronautics Board
1978	Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act	92 Stat. 3289	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
1978	Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978	92 Stat. 3350	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
1979	International Air Transportation Act	P.L. 96-192	Civil Aeronautics Board
1980	Motor Carrier Act of 1980	94 Stat. 793; P.L. 96-296	Interstate Commerce Commission
1980	Staggers Rail Act of 1980	94 Stat. 1895; P.L. 96-488	Interstate Commerce Commission

Notes: Industry-Specific Agencies

(1) The Federal Maritime Commission took over the regulatory activities of the Maritime Administration (Department of Commerce) in 1961. It administers earlier legislation.
(2) FERC was established as an independent agency in 1977, within but separate from the Department of Energy, under the Department of Energy Organization Act. The majority of the agency's responsibilities resided with the Federal Power Commission, established in 1920 under the Federal Water Power Act and later consolidated under the Federal Power Act (also called the Public Utility Act) of 1935. [See legislation for Economic Regulatory Administration under *Environment and Energy*.] The Federal Water Power Act became Part I of the Federal Power Act of 1935. FERC administers other major laws formerly under the authority of the FPC.
(3) The CFTC was established in 1974 as the successor to the Commodity Exchange Authority, which was established in the Agriculture Department in 1922.
(4) The FAS was established in the Agriculture Department in 1974, but it administers earlier legislation.
(5) The CAB was established in 1940 as the successor to the Civil Aeronautics Authority, established in 1938. The agency is scheduled for abolition in 1985 under the Airline Deregulation Act of 1978.
(6) The Renegotiation Board was abolished March 31, 1979, pursuant to the Act of October 10, 1978 (92 Stat. 1043).
(7) The Department of Transportation Act of 1966 transferred the ICC's jurisdiction over carrier safety practices to DOT.

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
GENERAL BUSINESS			
1836	Patent Act of 1836	5 Stat. 117	Patent and Trademark Office [Commerce][1]
1870	Copyright Act of July 8, 1870	16 Stat. 212-217	Copyright Office [Library of Congress]
1909	Copyright Act of March 4, 1909 [amended]	—	Copyright Office [Library of Congress]
1914	Federal Trade Commission Act [amended by 52 Stat. 111]	38 Stat. 717	Federal Trade Commission
1914	Clayton Act	38 Stat. 730	Federal Trade Commission
1916	United States Tariff Commission Act	39 Stat. 975	International Trade Commission[2]
1918	Export Trade Act	40 Stat. 516	Federal Trade Commission
1921	Antidumping Act [repealed]	42 Stat. 11	International Trade Commission
1930	Tariff Act of 1930 [amended]	46 Stat. 930	International Trade Commission International Trade Administration [Commerce]
1933	Securities Act	48 Stat. 74	Securities and Exchange Commission
1933	Agricultural Adjustment Act	48 Stat. 131	International Trade Commission
1934	Securities Exchange Act [amended]	48 Stat. 881	Securities and Exchange Commission
1935	Public Utility Holding Company Act	49 Stat. 803	Securities and Exchange Commission
1936	Robinson-Patman Act	49 Stat. 1526	Federal Trade Commission
1938	Bankruptcy Act (Chapter X)	52 Stat. 883	Securities and Exchange Commission
1939	Trust Indenture Act	53 Stat. 1149	Securities and Exchange Commission
1940	Investment Company Act	54 Stat. 789	Securities and Exchange Commission
1940	Investment Advisers Act	54 Stat. 847	Securities and Exchange Commission

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
GENERAL BUSINESS (cont.)			
1940	Wool Products Labeling Act	54 Stat. 1128	Federal Trade Commission
1946	Lanham Trademark Act [amended]	60 Stat. 427; P.L. 79-489	Federal Trade Commission Patent and Trademark Office [Commerce]
1949	Export Control Act [amended]	63 Stat. 7	International Trade Administration [Commerce](3)
1950	Defense Production Act (Title VII) [amended by Act of August 15, 1970]	64 Stat. 798 [84 Stat. 796; P.L. 91-379]	Cost Accounting Standards Board(4)
1951	Fur Products Labeling Act	65 Stat. 175	Federal Trade Commission
1952	Patent Act of 1952 [amended in 1975]	66 Stat. 792; P.L. 82-593 [88 Stat. 1949]	Patent and Trademark Office [Commerce]
1953	Small Business Act of 1953	67 Stat. 230	Small Business Administration
1958	Small Business Act of 1958 [amended]	72 Stat. 384	Small Business Administration
1958	Small Business Investment Act [amended]	72 Stat. 689	Small Business Administration
1958	Textile Fiber Products Identification Act	72 Stat. 1717	Federal Trade Commission
1962	Trade Expansion Act	76 Stat. 872	International Trade Commission
1965	Public Works and Economic Development Act [amended]	79 Stat 553	Small Business Administration
1966	Fair Packaging and Labeling Act	80 Stat. 1269	Federal Trade Commission
1968	Truth-in-Lending Act	82 Stat. 146	Federal Trade Commission
1969	Export Administration Act [amended in 1977]	P.L. 91-184 [P.L. 95-52]	International Trade Administration [Commerce]
1970	Fair Credit Reporting Act	84 Stat. 1521	Federal Trade Commission

Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
GENERAL BUSINESS (cont.)			
1970	Disaster Relief Act	84 Stat. 1744	Small Business Administration
1973	Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act	87 Stat. 2	Small Business Administration
1974	Council on Wage and Price Stability Act [amended in 1975 and 1977]	88 Stat. 750; P.L. 93-378 [89 Stat. 411; P.L. 94-78] [91 Stat. 1091; P.L. 95-121]	Council on Wage and Price Stability
1974	Federal Election Campaign Act Amendments of 1974 [amended May 11, 1976]	88 Stat. 1280; P.L. 93-443 [90 Stat. 475; P.L. 94-283]	Federal Election Commission(5)
1974	Fair Credit Billing Act	88 Stat. 1511	Federal Trade Commission
1974	Equal Credit Opportunity Act	88 Stat. 1521	Federal Trade Commission
1974	Trade Act of 1974	88 Stat. 1978, 2009	Small Business Administration International Trade Commission
1975	Magnuson-Moss Warranty—Federal Trade Commission Improvement Act	88 Stat. 2123	Federal Trade Commission
1976	Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvement Act	90 Stat. 1383	Federal Trade Commission
1976	Act of October 19, 1976 [copyright revisions]	90 Stat. 2541	Copyright Office [Library of Congress]
1977	Debt Collection Act	91 Stat. 874	Federal Trade Commission
1978	Financial Institutions Regulatory and Interest Rate Control Act	92 Stat. 3641	International Trade Commission
1979	Trade Agreements Act	93 Stat. 144	International Trade Commission International Trade Administration [Commerce]

APPENDIX A

Methodology and Sources of Information

The basic methodology for updating information in this edition proceeded in two steps: first to review all data contained in the sources listed below, and subsequently to examine information provided by regulatory agencies themselves. The review process consisted of cross-checking all new or existing information for its pertinence and validity.

The *Directory* is, to some degree, a digest of two primary sources: the *1980-1981 United States Government Manual* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, revised 1980), and *The Budget of the United States Government* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office), including the *Appendix*, for fiscal years 1972-1982. The appendices to the *Budgets*, like the *Government Manual*, provided useful descriptions of each agency.

Secondary sources were used for validation purposes and for details. These included the annual reports of many federal agencies and other public information documents, and the American Enterprise Institute's Legislative Analyses Series, *Review: Sessions of the Congress* for the 1974-1980 Congresses (Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research). For portions of Part One of the *Directory*, the Reagan Administration's *Budget Revisions, Fiscal Year 1982*, was consulted for new regulatory budget estimates.

The Congressional Quarterly's *Federal Regulatory Directory 1980-1981* (Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly Inc., 1980) was consulted to check specific legislation which applies to various agencies and to corroborate details concerning the organizational structure of various agencies.

Following the publication of the first edition of this *Directory*, each agency received a copy of the description composed for that agency and a request for comments and/or further information. Most agencies, though not all of them, responded to one or more letters of inquiry. The comments received, along with annual reports and other government documents, were carefully consulted for this third edition, and appropriate revisions were incorporated here.

April 1981

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Year	Legislation	Statute/Law Code	Agency to which Law Applies
GENERAL BUSINESS (cont.)			
1979	Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1979	—	International Trade Administration [Commerce]
1979	Federal Election Campaign Act Amendments of 1979	—	Federal Election Commission
1979	Export Administration Act of 1979	93 Stat. 503	International Trade Administration [Commerce]
1980	Federal Trade Commission Improvements Act of 1980	P.L. 96-252	Federal Trade Commission

Notes: General Business

(1) Prior to 1925, the PTO was in the Department of State.
(2) The name of the U.S. Tariff Commission (established 1916) was changed to the International Trade Commission under the Trade Act of 1974.
(3) The International Trade Administration was established January 2, 1980, within the Department of Commerce. It was a reestablishment of the Industry and Trade Administration (established in 1977), which took over functions of the Domestic and International Business Administration. The new ITA acquired responsibilities formerly residing in the Departments of State and Treasury, as well as responsibilities under the Tariff Act of 1930. Predecessors of this agency were the Bureau of Statistics (1820) and the Bureau of Manufactures (1903), which were merged in 1912 into the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
(4) The Board was established in 1970 to administer the cost accounting provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950.
(5) In 1976 the Supreme Court found parts of this 1974 law unconstitutional. The FEC was reconstituted in May 1976 under the Federal Election Campaign Act Amendments of 1976.